

The names of the Lords and
others of his Majesties most honourable
privie Councell, by whose speciall order
at the Board this Booke was li-
cenced to be printed.

*The right honourable and most reverend Fa-
ther in God William Lord Archbishop of
Canterbury his Grace.*

*The right honourable Thomas Lord Coventry
Lord Keeper of the Great Seale of England.*

*The right honourable and right reverend Fa-
ther in God William Lord Bishop of Lon-
don and Lord high Treasurer of England.*

*The right honourable Henry Earle of Man-
chester Lord privy Seale.*

*The right honourable Edward Earle of Dorset
Lord Chamberlane to her Majesty.*

The right honourable Francis Lord Cottington.

*The honourable Sir Thomas Edmonds
knight, Treasurer of his majesties household.*


<i>The ho- nourable</i>	{	<i>Sr. Iohn Coke.</i>	{	<i>Knights</i>
		<i>Sr. Francis Windebank</i>		<i>Secretaries of State.</i>

*Mandetur Typis hic liber, cui titulus est Ar-
tachthis &c. idque ex mandatis Dominorum qui
sunt a secretioribus consiliis.*

*Apr. 17. 1638.
ex edibus Londin.*

Sa. Baker.

A.



The Explanation of the Frontispice.

ALL Services that to the Bakers Trade
Or myſterie belong, be here diſplaid;
Which my rude Act in order ſhall recount,
And thoſe in number, to Thirteen amount.
Being (how ere ſuch Tradeſmen uſe to coozen
In their Scale meaſure) juſt a Bakers dozen.
Firſt Boulting, 2 Seasoning, 3 Caſting up, 4 and Braking,
5 Bre aking out dowe, next 6 weighing, or weight making,
(Which laſt is rarely ſeene :) Then Some doe 7 Moul
This 8 cuts, that 9 ſcales and ſets up, yet behold
The Seasoner 10 heating, or with Bavin-fires
Preparing ch'oven as the Caſe requires
One carrying up, the Heater peelee on
And playes the Setter, Who's no ſooner gone,
But the hot mouth is 12 ſtopt, ſo to remaine
Untill the Setter 13 drawes all forth againe.
Thus Bakers make, and to perfection bring,
No leſſe to ſerve the Begger then the King,
All ſorts of Bread, which being handled well,
All other food and Cates doth farre excell;
Let Butchers, Poulters, Fiſhmongers contend,
Each his owne Trade in what he can defend;
Though Fleſh, Fiſh, White meates, all, in ſitting ſeaſon,
Nouriſh the body, being uſde with reaſon,
Yet no man can deny (to end the ſtrife)
Bread is worth all, being the Staſſe of life.

Yet there's an empty Buſhell and a Sack
Whoſe outward Shew ſupplies their in ward Lack,
Where the Books Title Readers may behold,
And where the ſame lyes ready to be ſold.
Then goe not by, but buy it, 'tis a Treſure
Yeelding much profit intermixt with pleaſure.



ARTACHTHOS
OR
A New Booke
declearing
The Assise or Weight of
BREAD.
By Troy and Avoirdupois
Weights.
And
CONTEINING
Divers Orders and Articles
made and set forth by the
right Hon^{ble} the Lords and
Others of his Ma^{ties} most hon^{ble}
privie Councell.

Whereunto are Added
Other necessary Tables
Instructions and Relations
which in the next Title page
are at large expressed

Published by their Lor^{ds} Order

LONDON.
Printed by R. Bishop & Edward
Griffine, or are to be sold at
Stationers shops, or at y^e Chamber
of John Prickettman & Comp^{rs} in
Simonds Inn in Chancery Lane
with Marg^{ts} for 1678.





THE
Composers Premonition
to the unlearned Reader.



The prime word in the Title of this Booke being Artachthos is compounded of two Greeke words, namely Artos, in latine, Panis. Englished Bread, and Achthos; in Latine, Pondus; Englished, Weight, signifying both together, the weight of Bread, where understand, ch, stands for the Greeke letter (X) which is pronounced like chi or i, not like ch in the English word (child) but like ch, in, Christi, to whose tuition, I respectively commended you.

Yet once, againe.

By the Introduction to the Art of Numeration prefixed or set before my Preface, those that are ignorant of numbering without figures or Letters, or of numbers in figures or letters, may become intelligent and perfectly understand any number in my table of Asise or elsewhere.

Lastly

Lastly may it please the Learned (and chiefly Those whom
it concernes) no lesse then the unlearned to be advertised
that this booke of Assise by Certificate made unto the right ho-
nourable the Lords and others of his Majesties most honou-
rable privy Councell was certified to be exact and true, but the
last Booke of Assise intituled The Assise of Bread, very false and
unfit for use; Whereupon their Lordships conceiving that this
Booke would be of good use to his Majesties subjects and to the
benefit of the Commonwealth, did thinke fit and order. That
I should by the same order bee licensed to print the said Booke,
and that in recompence of my studie and paines taken therein, I
should have the sole benefit of the sale thereof, and that all other
persons whatsoever should bee by the same order prohibited to
print or vend any, but by my permission.

Since which order, his Majesty hath bene graciously pleased
to grant unto me a speciall Priviledge to that purpose and
also a Proclamation commanding all those whose duty it is to
looke unto the iust weight and asise of Bread to take care, that
the same be duly observed according to this Booke.

The Booke to his future Master.

Some faults I have, which you may note ith end,
And (though I cannot) with your pen amend;
So shall you finde my service, in despight
Of Enemies detraction, iust and right:
Yet how (alas) can Bookes unfaulty be
Where None that make them are from Errors free.

Artachthos

Or A NEW BOOKE

declaring

The Assise or Weight of Brëad
not onely by *Troy* weight, according to
the Law, but by *Avoirdupois* weight the Com-
mon weight of England at what price soever,
not exceeding Five pound the Quar-
ter of wheate, shall be sold
in the Market

And containing

Divers Orders and Articles made and set forth by the
Right honourable the Lords and others of his Majesties
most honourable privie Councell, for the making and as-
sing of all sorts of Bread lawfull and vendible, within this
Realme, as also for the reforming of sundry disorders and
abuses committed therein.

whereunto is prefixed

A briefe and plaine Introduction to the Art of Numeration, pertinent
to this worke. A Table shewing the Coequality of *Troy*, *Avoirdu-
pois* and *Sterling* weights.

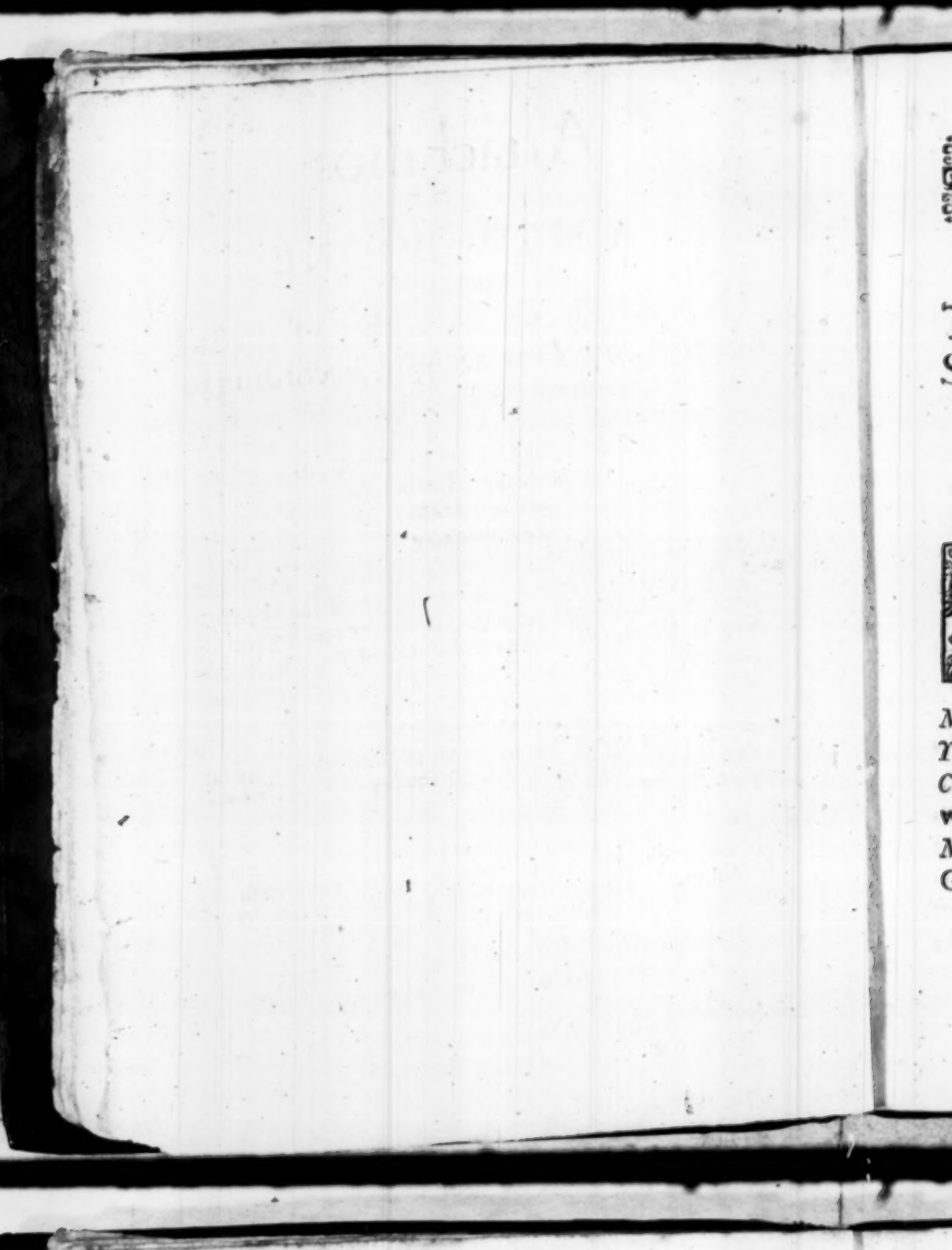
And lastly hereunto is added.

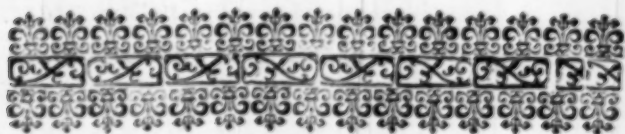
A true Relation or Collection of the most remarkeable Dearth and
Famines which have happened in England since the comming in of
William the Conquerour, as also the rising and falling of the price of
wheate and other Graine, with the severall occasions thereof.

Maledictionibus Falsificorum levibus, benedictiones

Panperum graviores habeo ante ferendas. I. P.

London Printed by E. G. and R. B. and are to be sold accor-
ding to the direction in the Frontispice, 1638.





To
The Right Honourable
Sir RICHARD FEN Knight, Lord
Major of the Citie of London,
And to the Right VVorshipfull the
Sheriffes and Aldermen of the
saime Citie.



*He great care and paines (Right
Honourable, and Right Wor.
(shipfull) which upon Reference
from the Right Honourable
the Lords and Others of His
Majesties Most Honourable Privie Counsell,
Your Lordship, with Others Your Brethren,
Committees worthily selected, namely, Sir Ed-
ward Bromfield, Sir Morris Abbot Knights,
Master Alderman Abdi and Master Alderman
Garwaie, maturely tooke about the examining,
B altering,*

The Epistle

altering and perfecting of this my new Booke of
Assise, for both sorts of weights (howbeit, under
favour, I may averre, the same was by me exact-
ly computed) together with your high Commen-
dation thereof by Certificate to their Honours,
as also the continuall industry and travell of the
Lord Major and Sheriffes of this famous Citie,
annuis vicibus, or from yeare to yeare, in assising
and looking to the Assise and Weight of Bread,
have moved me (as one compelled, and as it were
challenged by due Gratitude, humbly to present
and tender the same Worke to your most deser-
ving Patronage, with firme confidence, that as
a Childe of towardly disposition, when hee is
growne up, and by honest meanes hath attained a
faire estate or certaine livelyhood, cannot be un-
welcome to his Foster-father, by whom hee was
carefully cherished, educated and preferred;
This Issue of my laborious Art and Study, begot-
ten and brought forth for the general good of this
Kingdome, (shall now (having received so emi-
nent preferment, compleat condition, and condu-
cible supply) enjoy the benigne Entertainment
of Your Lordship and Worships, much transcen-
ding your former approvement; And so much
the

Dedicatorie.

the more in respect of my annexed Relation or
Collection of Dearths and Famines, with the
severall occasions therof, concluding with a dis-
covery of the Bakers delusions and abuses,
where every prudent Magistrate may learne, or,
at the least, be put in minde of the best meanes
(under God) from hence forth to prevent such
mortall misery; Not doubting, but Your good
Lordship & Worships will be no lesse diligent &
forward therein, as also to see the just Afsise of
Bread observed, with due execution of their
Honors Orders, and Articles touching the same,
then your Lordship and the rest of the said Com-
mittees were, to have this Book of Afsise (being
first by me computed for Troy weights onely)
altered examined & perfected: In my unwave-
ring confidence whereof, and fearing, I might
seeme to hold a lighted Taper before the Sun, or
(like a simple smatterer in Grammar, that will
presume to instruct his learned Master) minister
my (hallo w advise to your deepe Wisedomes, I
here conclude, most fervently beseeching the
Lord of Lords, that gives us all our daily Bread,
to blesse, direct and keepe your Lordship and
Worships both in your selves and your most wor-

The Epistle, &c.

thy Successours to the comfortable assistance and protection of Widowes and Orphanes, with all indigent, impotent, and iniured persons within your Iurisdicktions and Immunities, the happie health and conservation of this unparalleld Body Politicke, and the earth-measuring celebration of your owne particular Honours, never to die, while men (as men) doe live, or Englands rich Republick shall indure. And finally, that when all mortality in you shall vanish, your good deeds may be rewarded (though not with ruling power and command) with farre exceeding Robes of Righteousnesse, and glorious Crownes of Immortality in the City of God for ever and ever.

Thus incessantly prayeth hee that is one of the meanest Members of this Cities Commonalty, though subscribing to none in his obsequious devotion towards your Honoured Fraternity,

John Penketbman

A Briefe and Plaine Introdu- ction to the Art of *Nu-* *meration.*

THere are Nine severall formes of Figures,
besides one of a Cipher : Which are these
here ensuing.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.

The same doe signifie as followeth.

1. one. 2. two. 3. three. 4. foure. 5. five. 6. sixe. 7. seven 8. eight. 9. nine.	The Cipher (0) signifies nothing, unlesse it bee placed next after some Fi- gure or Number on the right hand, and then it increaseth the value or quantity of that Figure or Number, making the same Ten times so much; As 10, sig- nifies Ten; 20, Twenty; 30, Thirty; 40, Forty; 50, Fifty; 60, Sixty; 70, Seventy; 80, Eighty; 90, Nine- ty: And where two Ciphers have a Fi- gure next to them in the Third place, they make the same Figure to increase in value or quantity a hundred times; As 100, signifies One hundred; 200, signifies Two hundred, and so forth.
---	--

So 1000. (where are Three Ciphers) signifies
One thousand; 2000, Two thousand. And so to
greater Numbers and further places.

B 3

But

But not to trouble you with any more places then in Numeration there are Figures; where you find any number composed of Figures onely, or of one or divers Figures with one or more Ciphers, you must account the figure or cipher next to your right hand to be in the first place, and the Figure or Cipher next behind the same towards your left hand to be in the Second place, and so backwards to the Ninth place. For the more plaine demonstration whereof, this following Table of Numeration is inserted.

Where you must note, In the first place, 1, signifies one; 2, two; 3, three; 4, foure; 5, five; 6, sixe; 7, seven; 8, eight; 9, nine; being all Unites.

In the Second place, 1 signifies ten; 2, twenty; 3, thirty; 4, forty; 5, fifty; 6, sixty; 7, seventy; 8, eighty; 9, ninety.

In the third place, 1 signifies one hundred, 2, two hundred; 3, three hunnred; 4, foure hundred; 5, five hundred; 6, sixe hundred; 7, seven hundred.

In the Fourth place, 1 signifies one thousand, 2, thousand; 3, three thousand; 4, foure thousand, 5, five thousand; 6, sixe thousand.

In the Fifth place, 1 signifies ten thousand, 2, twenty thousand; 3, thirty thousand; 4, forty thousand; 5, fifty thousand.

In the Sixt place, 1 signifies one hundred thousand; 2, two hundred thousand; 3, three hundred thousand; 4, foure hundred thousand.

In the Seventh place, 1 signifies one million,
(which

The Abuse of Bread.

which is ten hundred thousand; 2, two millions;
3, three millions.

In the Eight place, 1 signifies ten millions; 2, twenty millions.

In the Ninth place, 1 signifies one hundred millions: So that the same Table of Numeration may be read as followeth.

The Table of Numeration.

ninth place.	eighth place.	seventh place.	sixth place.	fifth place.	fourth place.	third place.	second place.	first place.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1	2	3	4	5	6			
1	2	3	4	5				
1	2	3						
1	2							
1								
1								

Now for your practice, whereby you may attain the perfect understanding of all the Numbers in my Table of Assise.

In the first page or side thereof, under the word (*Price*) against vj^d, you shall finde under the word (*Troy*) 338, which signifies three hundred thirty eight. For 8 in the first place signifie eight, 3 in the second place signifies thirty, and 3 in the third place signifies three hundred, as is before declared.

Under

An introduction to the

Under the word (*Avoirdupois*) 370 signifies three hundred seventy.

For the 0 in the first place signifies nothing, but 7 in the second place signifies seventie, and 3 in the third place three hundred. Yet take away the 0 and the Number is but thirty seven, because 7 being then in the first place signifies seven, and 3 in the second place thirtie.

In the second page or side, under the word (*Troy*) against *vj*^d, the number 1015 signifies one thousand and fifteene: for 5 in the first place signifies five, 1 in the second ten, 0 in the third no hundred, and 1 in the fourth, one thousand.

By the same rule under (*Avoirdupois*) in the next place 1112 signifies One thousand one hundred and twelue, under (*Troy*) in the next place 1353 signifies one thousand three hundred fifty three: And under (*Avoirdupois*) in the next place 1483 signifies one thousand foure hundred eighty three.

And this may suffice for the Introduction to the Art of Numeration, and the perfect understanding of my Table of Assise.

Where note under the word (*Price*) *d* stands for *denarii*, signifying pence, and *s* for *solidi* signifying shillings, and *li.* for *libra*, signifying pounds. Yet because the use of the seven numerall Letters is unknown to many, I thought fit to adde this Table of numbers following.

The Table of Numbers digested in foure Columnes.

The { first
second
third
fourth } containing Numbers in { Figures.
Numerall Letters, Roman.
Numerall Letters English.
Plaine words.

1	I	i	one	<i>Note that IV likewise signifies IIII (where I is set behind V) as IX signifies nine which takes as it were by stealth, or pulls back one from foure and ten. So X set behinde L or C takes away ten, and C behind D or M takes away a hundred, as here appeareth.</i>
2	II	ii	two	
3	III	iii	three	
4	IIII	iiii	foure	
5	V	v	five	
6	VI	vi	sixe	
7	VII	vii	seven	
8	VIII	viii	eight	
9	IX	ix	nine	
10	X	x	ten	
20	XX	xx	twenty	<i>Note also, that Twenty signifies twice ten; Thirty, thrice ten; Fortie, foure times ten; Fifty five times ten; Sixty sixe times ten, or threescore; Seventy, seven times ten, or threescore and ten; Eightie, eight times ten, or fouscore; and ninety nine times ten, or fourscore</i>
30	XXX	xxx	thirty	
40	XL	xl	forty	
50	L	l	fifty	
60	LX	lx	sixty	
70	LXX	lxx	seventy	
80	LXXX	lxxx	eighty	
90	XC	xc	ninety	
100	C	c	a hundred	
200	CC	cc	two hundred	
300	CCC	ccc	three hundred	
400	CD	cd	foure hundred	
500	D	d	five hundred	
600	DC	dc	sixe hundred	
700	DCC	dcc	seven hundred	
800	DCCC	dccc	eight hundred	
900	CM	cm	nine hundred	
1000	M	m	a thousand	

The Table of Numbers.

score and ten.

For other Numbers, from X to XX, from XX to XXX, and so forwards to C, the former numerall Letters are to be set respectively before them; as for eleven, XI; for twelve, XII, and so forth.

Again, for any Number from C to CC, from CC to CCC, and so forwards to M, the foresaid Numbers respectively are to be placed before them, as for a hundred and one, CI; for a hundred and eleven, CXI; for a hundred twenty and one, CXXI, and so forwards to M.

But the Numbers in Figures and Ciphers are otherwise to be used; for from 10 to 20, from 20 to 30, and so forwards to 100, the Unites are to be placed instead of the Cipher; as for eleven, 11; for twelve, 12, and so forth.

Again, for any Number from 100 to 200, from 200 to 300, and so forwards to 1000, the said Unites must bee therunto added, instead of the latter Cipher, as for a hundred and one, 101, a hundred and two, 102, and so forwards to 1000; as in my Introduction precedent is more at large expressed,

The



The Composers Preface.

SO captious is the Condition and Custome of many (if not most men) in surveying others workes, that whatsoever transcends their sedulous apprehension, or in their conceit seemes on the suddaine unnecessarie, or not fitting, without any favourable expostulation, or deliberate consulting, they will unworthily and unwittingly vituperate and reprehend.

Lest therefore this my Labor should come within compasse of their traducing miscensure, who haply will suppose it superfluous, if not a simple part in mee to set downe the price of Wheat, or limit the Assise of Bread at 6 *d.* the quarter, in respect it was never knowne or heard in this Land, either before or since the Conquest, that Wheate hath beene sold so wonderfully cheap. In this case to vindicate or free both my selfe and it by a faire and (I hope sufficient) Apologie, albeit I cannot prove (I ingenuously confesse) by any Record, Chronicle, or History, such vilitie or cheapnesse of that deere graine, as 6 *d.* the Quarter, to have had any being in this peaceable Island; neither is it likely here to happen; my respective Request is,

C 2

That

The Composers Preface.

That it would please them to take notice of these reasons following.

1. This Table is computed according to the Statute Law of 51^o. H. 3. Whereby it is ordained, that when Wheat is sold at xii. d. the Quarter, the Farthing White loafe of fine Cocket shall weigh 6 li. 18 s. which is 82 ounces, 16 penny weight Troy, so that the ob. white of the same Cocket ought proportionably to weigh 165 ounces 12 penny weight; Again, the farthing white loafe of course Cocket shall weigh 7 li. 1 s. which is 84 ounces, 12 penny weight; so that the halfe-penny white of the same Cocket ought by the like proportion to weigh 169 ounces, 4 penny weight. And according to the said Statute, as also the ancient order and custome of this Countrey, the 1 d. wheaten (being Bread made of the whole Wheat) ought to weigh 3 halfe-penny white of the same course Cocket, named in that Statute a Cocket and a halfe, and the 1 d. household (being Bread made of common wheat, ought to weigh two penny white of the same course Cocket, named there two great Cockets, onely the Assise of the fine Cocket loafe is purposely omitted (as unnecessary) in this Booke.

Now the Assise at 6 d. the Quarter being twice so much as that at 12 d. I thought it necessary to begin therewith, much rather than with 12 d. (which is the first in the Old Booke) partly for the more decent formes sake, every page containing 20 severall prices of the Quarter of Wheat, beginning with an odde 6 d. and ending with even shillings; and

The Composers Preface.

and all the sorts of Bread presented by every paire of Pages lying open at one Enterview; but especially because the said Assise at 6 *d.* the Quarter appeared the fittest foundation of the whole work, or the Fountaine from which all the rest doe dimane, and indeed may be used as the Touchstone of Proportion, whereby the truth of all the other Assises may be tryed; as if the 1 *d.* Household (wheat being at 6 *d.* the Quarter) shall weigh 1353 ounces, 12 penny weight *Troy*, the question being asked, what the same shall weigh when Wheate is at 3 *li*---3 *s*---6 *d.* the Quarter; Seeing in my Table directly against 3 *li*---3 *s*---6 *d.* the weight of the 1 *d.* household by *Troy* weight is 10 ounces, 12 penny weight, and 21 parts of a penny weight in 127 divided. Not to perplexe or trouble the scrupulous Perusers with any deeper art than Multiplication, let them multiply the 10---12---21 by 127, because there is 127 times 6 *d.* in 3 *li*---3 *s*---6 *d.*, and the Product will be 1353 ounces 12 penny weight, the Assise at 6 *d.* the Quarter. Or otherwise if the Rule of Multiplication bee a Stranger to them, they may by the Rule of Addition adde the same 10. 12. 21. together 127 times, and the Totall will bee the same with the Product in Multiplication aforesaid. The like order you may observe in examination of the Assise by *Avoirdupois* weight. Again, seeing against 3 *li*. 4 *s*. the weight of the 1 *d.* household is 10 ounces 11 penny weight, and 4 parts of 1 *d.* weight in 8 divided, multiply the 10. 11. 4. by 128, because there is so many times 6 *d.* in 3 *li*. 4 *s*. or (as aforesaid) adde the same together

The Composers Preface.

128 times, and the Product or Totall will bee the Assise at 6 *d.* the Quarter.

2. By the Statute Law touching Bakers and Brewers, and other Victuallers, 31^o. E. 1. the Assise or weight of Bread is ordaiued not to be changed, but by the increase or decrease of 6 *d.* in the sale or price of a Quarter of wheat in the Marker; so that the price of wheate rising or falling 6 *d.* in the Quarter, the Assise or weight of Bread ought to be accordingly diminished, or augmented. And therefore it seemed unto mee the more meet to beginne with 6 *d.* the Quarter, and so to proceed by Increase of 6 *d.* in the Quarter, even unto 5 *li.* where the old Book extended not beyond 3 *li.* 6 *d.* the Quarter.

Yet as the plenteous blisse of the one Extreme, namely, 6 *d.* a Quarter never was, nor (I conceive) will be knowne amongst us, so by Gods grace, I do well hope, this Land shall never sustaine the penurious bale of the other.

Howbeit in the 8 yeare of E. 2. the Dearth was so great, that wheat was sold for 40 *s.* the Quarter, which was as much, or rather more, than 6 *li.* at this day.

Againe, as the old Table of Assise was drawne from 20 *s.* to Lx. s. -- 6 *d.* the Quarter, in respect wheat (as the ground that did beare and breed the same, and all other things) became through the populousnesse of the Land, or the plenteousnesse of Gold and Silver, more deere than in former times, or else through the weather; or (as it was in the 36 yeare of E. 2.) through the Merchants unreasonable

The Composers Preface.

sonable exportation; By the same reason and President I have brought the said Lx. s. vi. d. to 5*li.* the Quarter, and the rather to keepe the Baker alwaies within Assise.

Lastly, the difference betweene this new Table of Assise, and the old, is not onely in the Extent thereof to 5*li.* as aforesaid, but in computing the same as well by *Avoirdupois* weights, as by *Troy* weights, being approved exact and true, and by me carefully examined at the Presse.

And heere I cannot over-slip in silence, what I have read of the *Venetians*, viz. They take such course, that every moneth it comes to their knowledge, what quantity of Corne their Dominions doe conteine; where certaine discreet and honest men are authorized every Monday to impose a price on the Corne according to the quantity thereof, who thereupon doe declare in writing under their handes in severall publicke places, of what weight the Baker is to make his Bread; so that even the poorest man knoweth what weight he is to have; who in case he shall finde the Baker faulty, may with the assistance of the Constable seise all the Bread extant at the Bakers house, as forfeited, the one halfe to himselfe, and the other to the poore; By which meanes, all Ingrossers and forestallers are cut off, being not desirous to buy, because they are uncertaine what the price of the Market will be from time to time. And again, the Magistrate is not troubled to see this good order executed, for that every man hath a speciall care to receive his due. And (may I without offence utter


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ter my minde) I could wish that the Magistrates throughout *England* would take the like order herein, both for their owne ease and the general good of this Commonwealth.

Howbeit may the Orders and Articles hereunto annexed, be well observed and executed, as also this Booke bee provided and lie ready in the houses, and for the use of the Magistrates, Justices of peace, and other Officers whom it concernes, and of every one that useth *Avoirdupois* weight, I am verily perswaded the Baker dares not make his Bread under the just Assise. And so I conclude my Preface.

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Of Troy and Avoirdupois Weights.

 Here are two sorts of Weights with us most in use and allowed, the one is called *Troia pondus* Troy weight, or *Libra & uncia Troiana* of old Troy, or of Troynovant, as the City of London was called of old, or else of Tronage as it were Trone weight, as *Fleta* termes it, the word Trone comming of Tronage, which weight is originally derived from the the Graines of wheat, whereof thirty two made the Penny weight, which was thereupon divided into 24 graines of metall, being now the weight of 3 d. sterling. Of which Penny weights, 20 make the Ounce, and twelue ounces make the Pound Troy; Now this weight serveth to weigh, not only Gold, Silver, Pearles and other precious things, as Electuaries and Amber, but also Bread by appointment of the Statute Law, from which weight is derived or drawne the Assise and Gawge of all manner of wet and dry measures.

The other Weight is called Avoirdupois (vulgarly or corruptly Avoirdupois or Haberdepais) of the words *Avoir de pois* in french, which signifies in Latine *Habere pondus*, as much to say, To have full weight, whereof 20 graines make a scruple, 3 scruples a dram, 8 drams an ounce, and 16 ounces a pound.

D

Now

Of Troy and Avoirdupois Weights.

Now this weight serves to weigh all sorts of things not before mentioned, all Grocery and Physicall drugs, and all Groffe wares and merchandize, as beefe, butter, cheefe, tallow, sope, wax, rosen, pitch, tarre, hempe, yron, copper, leade, tynne, allome, wooll, filke and all other things that beare the name of Garbell and doe yeeld a refuse or waste.

By both which sorts of weights this my Table of Assise is made and computed.

Now the difference betweene these two sorts of weights is this. That 14 ounces and a halfe and 2 penny weight Troy, bee equall in weight with 16 ounces Avoirdupois. As I my selfe have proved by seeing them counterpoised at the Goldsmiths hall London; whereby it appeares, though the ounce *Troy* be heavier than the ounce *Avoirdupois*, yet the Pound *Troy* is lighter then the pound *Avoirdupois*.

According to which Counterpoise of weights 73 ounces *Troy* are equall in weight with 80 ounces *Avoirdupois*. As may more plainly appeare by the threefold Table ensuing.

The

The Weight of the Quantities of Meale to be

The Weight of the Quantities of Meale to be contained in the severall Measures concave of England.

According to

	The Standard		Exact computation		lb.	oz.	Quents
	Pounds.	Ounces,	Pounds oz. dr. gr.	Ounces dr. gr.			
A Pint.	1	12	1 0. 15. 1	12	15. 12	14	14
A Quart.	2	24	2 1. 11.	25	11.	12.	28
A Pottle	4	48	4 3. 2.	51	2.	8.	56
A Gallon.	8	96	8 6. 4.	102	4.	7.	112
A Peck.	16	192	17 0. 8.	204	8.	14.	224
A Bushell.	64	768	70 8.	818	8.	56.	896
A Strike	128	1536	141 4.	1637	4.	112.	1792
A Corncock.	256	3072	282 8.	3274	8.	224.	3584
A Quarter.	512	6144	565 4.	6549	4.	448.	7868
A Weigh.	3072	36864	3392	39296		2680	43008
A Last.	5120	61440	5643	65495		4480	71680

The use of this Table is thus in briefe. A pinte containeth one pound or twelve ounces (according to the Standard of his Majesties Exchequer) but (according to exact computation) 1 l. 15 penny weight 12 grains Troy and 14 ounces Avordupois. And so of all the rest.

Where is to be noted that by the Statute 11 and 12 H. 7. iust 12 ounces Troy make the Pinte, the 15 and 12 grains being overslips or not regarded. And albeit 8 Gallons by the same Statute make the Busshell, there is allowed by the same Statute 10 Gallons (which contain 5 pecks) to the Busshell without Shipboard, for water measure.

A threefold Table shewing the Coe- quality of Troy, Avoirdupois and Sterling weights.

Tro	Avoirdupois			Sterling			Avoir.	Troy			Sterling.			
Ounces	oz.	dr.	73	l.	s.	d.	Ounces	oz.	dc.	So	l.	s.	d.	q.
1000	1095	7	9	83	6	8	1000	912	10		76	00	10	
500	587	7	41	41	13	4	500	456	5		38	00	5	
400	438	2	62	33	6	8	400	365			30	8	4	
300	328	6	10	25			300	273	15		22	16	3	
200	219	1	31	16	13	4	200	182	10		15	4	2	
100	109	4	52	8	6	8	100	91	5		7	12	1	
50	54	6	26	4	3	4	50	45	12	40	3	16	0	2
40	43	6	50	3	6	8	40	36	10		3	00	10	0
30	32	7	1	2	10		30	27	7	40	2	5	7	2
20	21	7	25	1	13	4	20	18	5		1	10	5	
10	10	7	49		16	8	10	9	2	40		15	2	2
5	5	6	61		8	4	5	4	11	20		7	7	1
4	4	3	5		6	8	4	3	13			6	1	0
3	3	2	22		5		3	2	14	60		4	6	3
2	2	1	39		3	4	2	1	16	40		3	0	2
1	1	0	56		1	8	1		18	20		1	6	1
Penny	oz.	dr.	71	s.		d.	Drams	den.	80.	24	s.	d.	q.	480
10		4	28			10	4	9	10			9	0	240
5		2	14			5	3	6	67	12		6	3	180
4		1	55			4	2	4	45			4	2	120
3		1	23			3	1	2	22	12		2	1	60
							Scrup.	den.	80.	24		d.	q.	480
2			64			2	2	1	41	16		1	2	40
1			32			1	1		60	20			3	20
							Graines		80.	24			q.	480
							10		50	10			1	250
							5		15	5				365
							4		12	4				292
							3		9	3				219
							2		6	2				146
							1		3	1				73

The use of this Table is
explained by these two
Examples.

Sterl. li.	Troy oz.	Avoirdupois.	
		oz.	dr. 73
1000	12000	13150	5 35
500	6000	6575	2 54
400	4800	5260	2 14
300	3600	3945	1 41
200	2400	2630	1 7
100	1200	1315	0 40
50	600	653	4 20
40	480	526	0 16
30	360	394	4 12
20	240	263	0 8
10	120	131	4 4
5	60	65	6 2
4	48	52	4 6
3	36	39	3 45
2	24	26	2 30
1	12	13	1 15
s. oz. dr.		oz. dr. 73	
10	6	6	4 44
5	3	3	2 22
4	2	2	5 3
3	1	1	7 57
2	18	1	2 38
1	12		5 19
d. d.		dr. 73	
5	5	2	14
4	4	1	55
3	3	1	23
2	2		64
1	1		32

part of a penny weight in 24 divided. And this may suffice for the use of this Table.

1. Suppose you would know, how much of Avoird. weight is equal or answerable to 1400 ounces Troy.

In the first column towards your left hand) of the first part under (Ounces) looke for 1000 against which towards your right hand you shall finde 1095. 7. signifying, 1095 ounces 7 drams and 9 parts of a dram in 73 divided; Next, looke for 400, against which you shall finde 438 ounces 2 drams and 62 parts of a dram in 73 divided. Both which added together doe make 1534 ounces 1 dram and 71 part of a drams in 73 divided. And so for Sterling weights.

2. To know how much Troy weight is equal to 150 ounces 4 drams 2 Scruples 10 grains Avoird. under (Ounces) in the first Column (towards your left hand) in the second part, you shall find against 100 ounces 91 ounces 5 pennyweight, against 50 ounces 45 ounces 12 pennyweight and 40 parts of a penny weight in 80 divided, against 4 drams 9 penny weight 10 parts of a penny weight in 80 divided, against 2 scruples, 1 penny weight 41 parts of a penny weight in 80 divided and 16 parts of one 80 part of a penny weight in 24 divided, against 10 grains 30 parts of a penny weight in 80 divided and 10 parts of one 80th



THE
Description and Vse
of
The Table of Assise
or
Weight of Bread.



He Table being digested in 20 pages or sides, every page conteyneth 3 parts or divisions, wherof the first towards your left hand sheweth the price of a Quarter of wheare in the market, the rest shew the Assise or weight of the severall sorts of Bread by *Troy* and *Avoirdupois* weights, to wit, of the halfe penny white, the penny white, the penny wheaten and the penny household, as their severall Intitulations or words on the heads of each part or columnne doe evidently declare, where is to be noted,

Under the word *Troy*.

O. signifies Ounces, P. Penny weight, and the figures thereunder respectively placed doe signifie so many Ounces and Penny weights,

Under the word *Avoirdupois*.

O. signifies Ounces, D. Drams and the figures thereunder respectively placed signifie so many Ounces and Drams.

Againe, 73 (being a denominator) signifies a dram broken

or

or divided in 73 parts and the figures thereunder (being Numerators) doe signifie so many parts of a dram so broken or divided. Lastly Under the words *Troy* and *Avoirdupois*.

Nu. signifies Numerators and in the next column towards your right hand, De. signifies Denominators, the figures under De. signifying a penny weight *Troy* broken or divided into so many parts; and the figures under Nu. in *Troy* weight doe signifie so many parts of a penny weight so broken or divided. The figures under Nu. in *Avoirdupois* weight signifying so many parts of one part of a Dram in 73 divided.

Now for the Use of this Table.

Suppose, when the second wheate, (which is the Red being in meale) is sold for iiii l. the Quarter in the market, you would know what the Assise or weight of Bread should be in London, or any other City, Borough or Corporate Towne where white, wheaten and household are usually baked and sold.

In this case, considering that the Baker there is allowed by the orders hereunto annexed vi s. for the baking of a Quarter of wheate, over and above the price of the second wheat in the market. Looke in the 17 page of the Table under the word (Price) for iiii l. vi s. and directly against it you shall finde the weight of the halfe penny white by *Troy* weight is 1 ounce 19 penny weight and 15 parts of a penny weight in 43 divided. By *Avoirdupois* weight 2 ounces, 1 dram and 18 parts of a dram in 73 divided, and 7 parts of one part of the 73 in 43 divided. Of the penny white, by *Troy* weight 3 ounces 18 penny weight and 30 parts of one penny weight in 43 divided. By *Avoirdupois* weight 4 ounces 2 drams and 36 parts of one dram in 73 divided and 14 parts of one part of 73 in 43 divided. Again, looke in the 18 page of the Table under the word (Price) for iiii l. vi s. and directly against it you shall find the weight of the penny wheaten by *Troy* weight, 5 ounces 18 penny weight and 2 parts of a penny weight in 43 divided; By *Avoirdupois* weight 6 ounces 3 drams 54 parts of a dram in 73 divided and 21 parts of one part of 73 in 43 divided. Of the penny household, by *Troy* weight

7 ounces 17 penny weight and 17 parts of a penny weight in 43 divided. By *Avoirdupois* weight 8 ounces 4 drams 72 parts of a dram in 73 divided, and 28 parts of one part of 73 in 43 divided.

Now if you would know what the Assise or Weight of Bread should be out of Cities, Boroughs or Corporate Townes, or in Cities, Boroughs or Corporate Towns, where white and household only are used to be baked and sold, considering that the Baker is allowed by the foresaid orders, but *iiii s* for the baking of a Quarter of Wheat over and above the price of the second wheat in the market. Look for 4 l. 4 s. under the same word (*Price*) and directly against the same in like manner you shall finde the weight of every sort of Bread as aforesaid.

As for the Assise of the Halfe penny wheaten and Two penny household; The one may bee knowne by taking halfe the weight of the Penny wheaten, the other by doubling the weight of the Penny Household.

For Example.

First the weight of the penny wheaten being by *Troy* weight 5 ounces 18 penny weight, and 2 parts of a penny weight in 43 divided as aforesaid. Take the halfe of 5 which is 2 ounces 10 penny weight, the halfe of 18 penny weight and the halfe of 2 parts of a penny weight in 43 divided. And all those halfe parts added together make 2 ounces 19 penny weight and 1 part of a penny weight in 43 divid. which is the weight of the ob wheaten.

Again the weight of the Penny wheaten by *Avoirdupois* weight being 6 ounces 3 drams 54 parts of a dram in 73 divided and 21 parts of 1 part of 73 in 43 divided. Take the halfe of 6 ounces, the halfe of 2 of the 3 drams and then adding 73 for the odde dram to 53 of the 54 parts of a dram which make 126, take the halfe thereof being 63 and lastly adding 43 for 1 part omitted of the 54 to the 21 parts which make in all 64, take the halfe thereof, all which halfe parts added together make 3 ounces 1 dram 63 parts of a dram in 73 divided, and 32 parts of 1 part of the 73 in 43 divided.

Secondly the weight of the Penny household being by *Troy* weight 7 ounces 17 penny weight, & 17 parts of 1 penny weight in

in 43 divided. Double the same, and the weight of the two penny household will be 15 ounces 14 penny weight and 34 parts of one penny weight in 43 divided.

Again, the weight of the penny household by *Avoirdupois* weight, being 8 ounces 4 drams, 72 parts of a dram in 73 divided, and 28 parts of 1 part of 73 in 43 divided. Double the same, and the weight of the two penny household will be 17 ounces 1 dram 72 parts of 1 dram in 73 divided, and 13 parts of 1 part of 73 in 43 divided; As by the severall works thereof here ensuing may appeare.

	<i>Troy.</i>					<i>Avoirdupois.</i>			
	<i>O.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>Nu.</i>	<i>De.</i>		<i>O.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>Nu.</i>	<i>De.</i>
The Penny wheaten	5	18	2	43	6	3	54	21	43
The half penny wheaten	2	19	1	43	3	1	73	43	43
							126	64	
							63	32	
The penny household	7	17	17	43	8	4	72	28	43
The 2 penny household	15	14	34	43	8	9	145	56	
						8	73	43	
						17	1	72	13

Here you are to observe, in respect the Denominator 43 signifies in *Troy* weight one penny weight broken or divided in 43 parts, you must adde one to the place of penny weights, when you find the Numerators being doubled do amount to or above 43, as you adde one to the place of ounces, so often as in such doing you find 20 penny weight. And in respect the same Denominator signifies in *Avoirdupois* weight, one part of 73 broken or divided in 43 parts, you must adde one to the Numerators under 73, when you finde the Numerators under *Nu.* being doubled, doe amount to or above 43, as you adde one to the place of drams so often as in such doubling you find 73, and as you adde 1 to the place of ounces so often as in doubling the drams you find 8.

But these Fractions in both sorts of weights are set downe, not to be strictly required or stood upon, but to prove the more exact computation of my Table. And so I leave you to the use thereof.

The Table of the

Wheat the Quarter Price	The Half-peny White.				The Peny White.				De		
	Troy.		Avoirdup.		Troy.		Avoirdup				
	O. P. Nw	O. D. 73.	Nw.		O. P. Nw.	O. D. 73.	Nw.				
vi d.	338	8 0	370	6 58		676	16 0	741	5 43		
xii d.	169	4 0	185	3 29		338	8 0	370	6 58		
xviii d.	112	16 0	123	4 68		225	12 0	247	1 63		
ii s.	84	12 0	92	5 51		169	4 0	185	3 29		
ii s. vi d.	67	13 3	74	1 26	1	135	7 1	148	2 52	2	5
iii s.	56	8 0	61	6 34		112	16 0	123	4 68		
iii s. vi d.	48	6 6	52	7 60	3	96	13 5	105	7 47	6	7
iiii s.	42	6 0	46	2 62		84	12 0	92	5 51		
iiii s. vi d.	37	12 0	41	1 47		75	4 0	82	3 21		
v s.	33	16 4	37	0 49	3	67	13 3	74	1 26	1	5
v s. vi d.	30	15 3	33	5 51	8	61	10 6	67	3 30	5	11
vi s.	28	4 0	30	7 17		56	8 0	61	6 34		
vi s. vi d.	26	0 8	28	4 15	9	52	1 3	57	0 31	5	13
vii s.	24	3 3	26	3 66	5	48	6 6	52	7 60	3	7
vii s. vi d.	22	11 3	24	5 57	6	45	2 6	49	3 41	12	15
viii s.	21	3 0	23	1 31		42	6 0	46	2 62		
viii s. vi d.	19	18 2	21	6 37	13	39	16 4	43	5 2	9	17
ix s.	18	16 0	20	4 60		37	12 0	41	1 47		
ix s. vi d.	17	16 4	19	4 10	14	35	12 8	39	0 21	9	19
x s.	16	18 2	18	4 24	4	33	16 4	37	0 49	3	5

A sise of Bread.

Wheat the Quarter	The Peny Wheaten.				The Peny Household				De.
	Troy		Avoirdup		Troy.		Avoirdup		
	O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73.	Nu		O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73.	Nu.		
vi d.	1015 4 0	1112 4 28			1353.12.0	1483.3.13			
xii d.	507 12 0	556 2 14			676 16 0	741 5 43			
xviii d.	338 8 0	370 6 58			451 4 0	494 3 53			
ii s.	253 16 0	278 1 7			338 8 0	370 6 58			
ii s. vi. d.	203 0 4	222 4 5	3		270 14 2	296 5 31	4	5	
iii s.	169 4 0	185 3 29			225 12 0	247 1 63			
iii s. vi. d.	145 0 4	158 7 35			193 7 3	211 7 22	5	7	
iiii s.	126 18 0	139 0 40			169 4 0	185 3 29			
iiii s. vi. d.	112 16 0	123 4 68			150 8 0	164 6 42			
v s.	101 10 2	111 2 2	4		135 7 1	148 2 52	2	5	
v s. vi. d.	92 5 9	101 1 9	2		123 1 1	134 6 60	10	11	
vi s.	84 12 0	92 9 51			112 16 0	123 4 68			
vi s. vi. d.	78 1 11	85 4 47	1		104 2 6	114 0 62	10	13	
vii s.	72 10 2	79 3 54	1		96 13 5	105 7 47	6	7	
vii s. vi. d.	67 13 9	74 1 26	3		90 4 12	98 7 10	9	15	
viii s.	63 9 0	69 4 20			84 12 0	92 5 51			
viii s. vi. d.	59 14 6	65 3 40	5		79 12 8	87 2 5	1	17	
ix s.	56 8 0	61 6 34			75 4 0	82 3 21			
ix s. vi. d.	53 8 12	58 4 32	4		71 4 16	78 0 42	18	19	
x s.	50 15 1	55 5 1	2		67 13 3	74 1 26	1	5	

The Table of the

<i>Wheat. the Quarter</i>	<i>The Half-peny White.</i>				<i>The Peny White.</i>			
	<i>Troy.</i>		<i>Avoirdup.</i>		<i>Troy.</i>		<i>Avoirdup.</i>	
	<i>Price</i>	<i>O. P. Nu</i>	<i>O. D. 73.</i>	<i>Nu.</i>	<i>O. P. Nu.</i>	<i>O. D. 73.</i>	<i>Nu.</i>	<i>De</i>
<i>x. vid.</i>	16 2 6	17 5 20	3	32 4 12	35 2 40	6	21	
<i>xi s.</i>	15 7 7	16 6 62	4	30 15 3	33 5 51	8	11	
<i>xi s. vid.</i>	14 14 6	16 0 72	8	29 8 12	32 1 71	16	23	
<i>xii s.</i>	14 2 0	15 3 45		28 4 0	30 7 17			
<i>xii s. vid.</i>	13 10 18	14 6 49	1	27 1 11	29 5 25	2	25	
<i>xiii s.</i>	13 0 4	14 2 7	11	26 0 8	28 4 15	9	13	
<i>xiii s. vid.</i>	12 10 18	13 5 64	9	25 1 9	27 3 55	18	27	
<i>xiiii s.</i>	12 1 5	13 1 69	6	24 3 3	26 3 66	5	7	
<i>xiiii s. vid.</i>	11 13 11	12 6 22	4	23 6 22	25 4 44	8	29	
<i>xv s.</i>	11 5 9	12 2 65	3	23 11 3	24 5 57	6	15	
<i>xv s. vid.</i>	10 18 10	11 7 51	10	21 16 20	23 7 29	20	31	
<i>xvi s.</i>	10 11 4	11 4 52		21 3 0	23 1 31		8	
<i>xvi s. vid.</i>	10 5 3	11 1 65	30	20 10 6	22 3 58	27	33	
<i>xvii s.</i>	9 19 1	10 7 18	15	19 18 2	21 6 37	13	17	
<i>xvii s. vid.</i>	9 13 13	10 4 55	31	19 6 26	21 1 38	27	35	
<i>xviii s.</i>	9 8 0	10 2 30		18 16 0	20 4 60			
<i>xviii s. vid.</i>	9 2 34	10 0 13	15	18 5 31	20 0 26	30	37	
<i>xix s.</i>	8 18 2	9 6 5	7	17 16 4	19 4 10	14	19	
<i>xix s. vid.</i>	8 13 21	9 4 5	9	17 7 3	19 0 10	18	39	
<i>xx s.</i>	8 9 1	9 2 12	2	16 18 2	18 4 24	4	5	

Assise of Bread.

Wheat the Quarter	The Peny Wheaten.			The Peny Household.			
	Troy.		Avoirdup.	Troy.		Avoirdup.	
	Price	O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73. Nu	O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73. Nu.	De.	
x s. vid.	48	6 18	52 7 60	9 64	9 3 70	5 7	12 21
xi s.	46	2 10	50 4 41	1 61	10 6 67	3 30	5 11
xj s. vid.	44	2 18	48 2 71	1 58	17 1 64	3 70	9 23
xij s.	42	6 0	46 2 62	56	8 0 61	6 34	
xij s. vid.	40	12 4	44 4 1	3 54	3 22 59	2 50	4 25
xiii s.	39	0 12	42 6 23	7 52	1 3 57	0 31	5 13
xiii s. vid.	37	12 0	41 1 47	50	2 18 54	7 38	9 27
xiiii s.	36	5 1	39 5 63	4 48	6 6 52	7 60	3 7
xiiii s. vid.	35	0 4	38 2 66	12 46	13 15 51	1 15	16 29
xv s.	33	16 12	37 0 49	9 45	2 6 49	3 41	12 15
xv s. vid.	32	14 30	35 7 7	30 43	13 9 47	6 59	9 31
xvi s.	31	14 4	34 6 10	42	6 0 46	2 62	8
xvi s. vid.	30	15 9	33 5 51	24 41	0 12 44	7 44	21 33
xvii s.	29	17 3	32 5 56	11 39	16 4 43	5 2	9 17
xvii s. vid.	29	0 4	31 6 21	23 38	13 17 42	3 4	19 35
xviii s.	28	4 0	30 7 17	37	12 0 41	1 47	
xviii s. vid.	27	8 28	30 0 40	8 36	11 25 40	0 53	23 37
xix s.	26	14 6	29 2 16	2 35	12 8 39	0 21	9 19
xix s. vid.	26	0 24	28 4 15	27 34	14 6 38	0 20	36 39
xx s.	25	7 3	27 6 37	1 33	16 4 37	0 49	3 51

The Table of the

Wheat the Quarter	The Half-peny White						The Peny White						De.		
	Troy.			Avoirdup			Troy.			Avoirdup					
	Price	O.	P.	Nw.	O.	D.	73.	Nw.	O.	P.	Nw.	O.		D.	73.
xxs. vid.	8	5	3	9	0	26	14	16	10	6	18	0	52	28	41
xxis.	8	1	3	8	6	46	12	16	2	6	17	5	20	3	21
xxis. vid.	7	17	17	8	4	72	28	15	14	34	17	1	72	13	43
xxiis.	7	13	9	8	3	31	2	15	7	7	16	6	62	4	11
xxis. vid.	7	10	18	8	1	67	36	15	0	36	16	3	62	27	45
xxiiis.	7	7	3	8	0	36	4	14	14	6	16	0	72	8	23
xxiiis. vid.	7	4	1	7	7	9		14	8	0	15	6	18		
xxiiii s.	7	1	1	7	5	59		14	2	0	15	3	45		
xxiiii s. vid.	6	18	6	7	4	39	45	13	16	12	15	1	6	41	49
xxvs.	6	15	9	7	3	24	13	13	0	18	14	6	49	1	25
xxvs. vid.	6	12	36	7	2	12	30	13	5	21	14	4	25	9	51
xxvis.	6	10	2	7	1	3	12	13	10	4	14	2	7	11	13
xxvis. vi d.	6	7	37	6	7	71	18	12	15	21	13	7	69	36	53
xxvii s.	6	5	5	6	6	68	18	12	10	18	13	5	64	9	27
xxvii s. vid.	6	3	3	6	5	68	41	12	6	6	13	3	64	27	55
xxviii s.	6	0	6	6	4	71	3	12	1	5	13	1	69	6	7
xxviii s. vi d.	5	18	42	5	4	3	33	11	17	27	13	0	7	9	57
xxix s.	5	16	21	5	3	11	2	11	13	11	12	6	22	4	29
xxix s. vid.	5	14	42	5	2	20	46	11	9	25	12	4	41	33	59
xxx s.	5	12	12	6	1	32	9	11	5	9	12	2	65	3	15

Assise of Bread.

Wheat the Quarter	The Peny Wheaten.			The Peny Household.			
	Troy.	Avoirdup.		Troy.	Avoirdup.		
	Price	O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73.	Nu.	O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73.	Nu. De.
xx s. vid.	24 15 9	27 1 6	1	33 0 12	36 1 32	15	41
xxi s.	24 3 9	26 3 66	15	32 4 12	35 2 40	6	21
xxi s. vid.	23 12 8	25 6 71	41	31 9 25	34 3 71	26	43
xxii s.	23 1 5	25 2 20	6	30 15 3	33 5 51	8	11
xxii s. vid.	22 11 9	24 5 57	18	30 1 27	32 7 52	9	45
xxiii s.	22 1 9	24 1 35	12	29 8 12	32 1 71	16	23
xxiii s. vid.	21 12 0	23 5 27		28 16 0	31 4 36		
xxiiii s.	21 3 0	23 1 31		28 4 0	30 7 17		
xxiiii s. vid.	20 14 18	22 5 46	37	27 12 24	30 2 13	33	49
xxv s.	20 6 2	22 2 0	14	27 1 11	29 5 25	2	25
xxv s. vid.	19 18 6	21 6 37	39	26 10 42	29 0 50	18	51
xxvi s.	19 10 6	21 3 11	10	26 0 8	28 4 15	9	13
xxvi s. vid.	19 3 5	20 7 68	1	25 10 47	27 7 66	19	53
xxvii s.	18 16 0	20 4 60		25 1 9	27 3 55	18	27
xxvii s. vid.	18 9 9	20 1 60	13	24 12 12	26 7 55	54	55
xxviii s.	18 2 4	19 6 68	2	24 3 3	26 3 66	5	7
xxviii s. vid.	17 6 12	19 4 10	42	23 14 54	26 0 14	18	57
xxix s.	17 10 2	19 1 33	6	23 6 22	25 4 44	8	29
xxix s. vid.	17 4 8	18 6 62	20	22 18 50	25 1 10	7	59
xxx s.	16 18 6	18 4 24	13	22 11 3	24 5 57	6	15

The Table of the

Wheat the Quarter	The Half-peny White			The Peny White			De.
	Troy.		Avoirdup	Troy.		Avoirdup	
	Price	O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73. Nu.	O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73. Nu.	Nu.	
xxx s. vid.	5	10 58	6 0 46	26 11 1 55	12 1 19	52	61
xxx s.	5	9 55	7 62	5 10 18	10 11 7 51	10	31
xxx s. vid.	5	7 27	5 7 6	45 10 14	54 11 6 13	27	63
xxx ii s.	5	5 65	6 26	10 11 4	11 4 52		8
xxx ii s. vid.	5	4 85	5 46	61 10 8	16 11 3 20	57	65
xxx iii s.	5	2 18	5 4 69	15 10 5	3 11 1 65	30	33
xxx iii s. vid.	5	1 15	4 20	32 10 2	2 11 0 40	64	67
xxx iii s.	4	19 95	3 45	16 9 19	1 10 7 18	15	17
xxx iii s. vid.	4	18 65	2 72	54 9 16	12 10 5 72	39	69
xxx v s.	4	16 24	5 2 27	33 9 13	13 10 4 55	31	35
xxx v s. vid.	4	15 23	5 1 57	26 9 10	46 10 3 41	52	71
xxx vi s.	4	14 05	1 15	9 8 0	10 2 30		
xxx vi s. vid.	4	12 52	5 0 46	58 9 5	31 10 1 20	43	73
xxx vii s.	4	11 17	5 0 6	26 9 2	34 10 0 13	15	37
xxx vii s. vid.	4	10 18	4 7 40	51 9 0	36 9 7 8	27	75
xxx viii s.	4	9 14	7 2 13	8 18 29	6 5 7 19		
xxx viii s. vid.	4	7 69	4 6 38	52 8 15	61 9 5 4	27	77
xxx ix s.	4	6 30	4 6 2	24 8 13	21 9 4 5	9	39
xxx ix s. vid.	4	5 53	4 5 40	37 8 11	27 9 3 7	74	79
xl s.	4	4 34	5 6 18	9 19	2 12 2 5		

Assise of Bread.

Wheat the Quarter	The Peny Wheaten.			The Peny Household.			
	Troy.		Avoirdup.	Troy.		Avoirdup.	
	Price	O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73. Nu	O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73. Nu.	De.	
xxx s. vid.	16 12 52	18 1 66	17 22 3 49	24 2 39	43 61		
xxx s.	16 7 15	17 7 40	15 21 16 20	23 7 29	20 31		
xxx s. vid.	16 2 18	17 5 20	9 21 9 45	23 4 26	54 63		
xxx s.	15 17 2	17 3 5	21 3 0	23 1 31	8		
xxxii s. vid.	15 12 24	17 0 67	53 20 16 32	22 6 41	49 65		
xxxiii s.	15 7 21	16 6 62	12 20 10 6	22 3 58	27 33		
xxxiii s. vid.	15 3 3	16 4 61	29 20 4 4	22 1 8	61 67		
xxxiii s.	14 18 10	16 2 64	14 19 18 2	21 6 37	13 17		
xxxiii s. vid.	14 14 18	16 0 72	24 19 12 24	21 3 72	9 69		
xxxv s.	14 10 2	15 7 10	29 19 6 26	21 1 38	27 35		
xxxv s. vid.	14 5 69	15 5 26	7 19 1 21	20 7 10	33 71		
xxxvi s.	14 2 0	15 3 45	18 16 0	20 4 60			
xxxvi s. vid.	13 18 10	15 1 67	28 18 10 62	20 2 41	13 73		
xxxvii s.	13 14 14	15 0 20	4 18 5 31	20 0 26	30 37		
xxxvii s. vid.	13 10 54	14 6 49	3 18 0 72	19 6 16	54 75		
xxxviii s.	13 7 3	14 5 8	1 17 16 4	19 4 10	14 19		
xxxviii s. vid.	13 3 53	14 3 43	2 17 11 45	19 2 8	54 77		
xxxix s.	13 0 12	14 2 7	33 17 7 3	19 0 10	18 39		
xxxix s. vid.	12 17 1	14 0 48	32 17 2 54	18 6 15	69 79		
xl s.	12 13 4	13 7 18	3 16 18 2	18 4 24	4 5		

The Table of the

<i>Wheat</i> <i>the</i> <i>Quarter</i>	<i>The</i> <i>Half-peny White</i>			<i>The</i> <i>Peny White</i>			<i>De.</i>
	<i>Troy.</i>		<i>Avoirdup</i>	<i>Troy.</i>		<i>Avoirdup</i>	
	<i>Price</i>	<i>O. P. Nu.</i>		<i>O. D. 73.</i>	<i>Nu.</i>		
<i>xl. vid.</i>	4 3 45	4 4 45	63	8 7 9	9 1 18	45	81
<i>xli s.</i>	4 2 22	4 4 13	7	8 5 3	9 0 26	14	41
<i>xli s. vid.</i>	4 1 45	4 3 54	29	8 3 7	8 7 35	58	83
<i>xlii s.</i>	4 0 12	4 3 25	6	8 1 3	8 6 46	12	21
<i>xlii s. vid.</i>	3 19 53	4 2 65	81	7 19 21	8 5 58	77	85
<i>xliii s.</i>	3 18 30	4 2 36	14	7 17 17	8 4 72	28	43
<i>xliii s. vid.</i>	3 17 69	4 2 7	33	7 15 51	8 4 14	66	87
<i>xliiii s.</i>	3 16 10	4 1 52	1	7 13 9	8 3 31	2	11
<i>xliiii s. vid.</i>	3 16 4	4 1 24	39	7 12 8	8 2 48	78	89
<i>xl v s.</i>	3 15 9	4 0 70	18	7 10 18	8 1 67	36	45
<i>xl v s. vid.</i>	3 14 34	4 0 43	87	7 8 68	8 1 14	83	91
<i>xlvi s.</i>	3 13 13	4 0 18	2	7 7 3	8 0 36	4	23
<i>xlvi s. vid.</i>	3 12 72	3 7 65	72	7 5 51	7 7 58	51	93
<i>xl vii s.</i>	3 12 0	3 7 41		7 4 0	7 7 9		
<i>xl vii s. vid.</i>	3 11 23	3 7 16	71	7 2 46	7 6 33	47	95
<i>xl viii s.</i>	3 10 2	3 6 66		7 1 0	7 5 59	0	4
<i>xl viii s. vid.</i>	3 9 75	3 6 42	72	6 19 53	7 5 12	47	97
<i>xl ix s.</i>	3 9 3	3 6 19	47	6 18 6	7 4 39	45	49
<i>xl ix s. vid.</i>	3 8 36	3 5 70	63	6 16 72	7 3 68	27	99
<i>L s.</i>	3 7 17	3 5 48	19	6 15 9	7 3 24	13	25

Afsife of Bread.

Wheat the Quarter	The Peny Wheaten.			The Peny Household.			
	Troy.	Avoirdup.		Troy.	Avoirdup.		
	Price	O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73.	Nu.	O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73.	Nu. De.
xl s. vid.	12 10 54	13	5 64	27	16 14 18	18 3 37	9 81
xli s.	12 7 25	13	4 39	21	16 10 6	18 0 52	28 41
xli s. vid.	12 4 52	13	3 17	4	16 6 14	17 6 71	33 83
xlii s.	12 1 15	13	1 69	18	16 2 6	17 5 20	3 21
xlii s. vid.	11 18 74	13	0 51	73	15 18 42	17 3 44	69 85
xliii s.	11 16 4	12	7 35	42	15 14 34	17 1 72	13 43
xliii s. vid.	11 13 33	12	6 22	12	15 11 15	17 0 29	45 87
xliiii s.	11 10 8	12	5 10	3	15 7 7	16 6 62	4 11
xliiii s. vid.	11 8 12	12	4 00	28	15 4 16	16 5 24	67 89
xl v s.	11 5 27	12	2 65	9	15 0 36	16 3 62	27 45
xl v s. vid.	11 3 11	12	1 58	79	14 17 45	16 2 29	75 91
xlvi s.	11 0 16	12	0 54	6	14 14 6	16 0 72	8 23
xlvi s. vid.	10 18 30	11	7 51	30	14 11 9	15 7 44	9 93
xl vii s.	10 16 0	11	6 50		14 8 0	15 6 18	
xl vii s. vid.	10 13 69	11	5 90	23	14 4 92	15 4 66	94 95
xl viii s.	10 11 2	11	4 52		14 2 0	15 3 45	4
xl viii s. vid.	10 9 31	11	3 55	22	13 19 9	15 2 24	94 97
xlix s.	10 7 9	11	2 59	43	13 16 12	15 1 6	41 49
xlix s. vid.	10 5 9	11	1 65	90	13 13 45	14 7 63	54 99
L s.	10 3 1	11	1 00	7	13 10 18	14 6 45	1 25

The Table of the

Wheat the Quarter	The Half-peny White				The Peny White				De.
	Troy.		Avoirdup		Troy.		Avoirdup		
	Price	O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73.	Nu.	O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73	Nu.		
Ls. vid.	3 7	13	5 27	326	14	27	2 54	64	101
Lis.	3 6	183	5 6	156	12	36	7 2 12	30	51
Lis. vid.	3 5	733	4 58	706	11	43	7 1 44	37	103
Liiis.	3 5	13	4 38	66	10	27	1 3	12	13
Liiis. vid.	3 4	483	4 18	666	8	96	7 0 37	27	105
Liiis.	3 3	453	3 72	96	7	37	6 7 71	18	53
Liiis. vid.	3 3	273	3 53	86	6	54	6 7 33	16	107
Liiis.	3 2	183	3 34	96	5	96	6 6 68	18	27
Liiis. vid.	3 2	103	3 15	1026	4	20	6 6 31	95	109
Lvs.	3 1	293	2 70	486	3	36	5 68	41	55
Lvs. vid.	3 0	1083	2 53	156	1	105	6 5 33	30	111
Lvis.	3 0	33	2 35	56	0	66	4 71	3	7
Lvis. vid.	2 19	1013	2 18	685	19	89	6 4 37	23	113
Lviiis.	2 19	213	2 1	455	18	42	6 4 3	33	57
Lviiis. vid.	2 18	983	1 58	315	17	81	6 3 43	62	115
Lviiiis.	2 18	103	1 4	15	16	20	6 3 11	2	29
Lviiiis. vid.	2 17	993	1 26	95	15	81	6 2 52	18	117
Lixs.	2 17	213	1 10	235	14	42	6 2 20	46	59
Lixs. vid.	2 16	1043	0 67	1155	13	89	6 1 62	111	119
Lxs.	2 16	63	0 52	125	12	12	6 1 32	9	15

Asise of Bread.

Wheat the Quarter Price	The Peny Wheaten.				The Peny Household										
	Troy		Avoirdup		Troy.		Avoirdup								
	O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73.	Nu.		O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73.	Nu.	De.							
L s. vid.	10	1	3	11	0	8	96	13	8	4	14	5	36	27	101
Lis.	9	19	3	10	7	18	45	13	5	21	14	4	25	9	51
Lis. vid.	9	17	13	10	6	30	4	13	2	86	14	3	15	74	103
Lii s.	2	15	3	10	5	42	5	13	0	4	14	2	7	11	13
Lii s. vi. d.	9	13	39	10	4	55	93	12	17	87	14	1	1	54	105
Liii s.	9	11	29	10	3	70	27	12	15	21	13	7	69	3	53
Liii s. vi. d.	9	9	81	10	3	13	24	12	13	1	13	6	66	32	107
Liiii s.	9	8	0	10	2	30		12	10	18	13	5	64	9	27
Liiii s. vi. d.	9	6	30	10	1	47	88	12	8	40	13	4	63	81	109
Lv s.	9	4	32	10	0	66	34	12	6	6	13	3	64	27	55
Lv s. vi. d.	9	2	102	10	0	13	45	12	3	99	13	2	66	60	111
Lvi s.	9	1	29		7	34	1	12	1	5	13	1	69	6	7
Lvi s. vi. d.	8	19	77	9	6	55	91	11	19	65	13	1	1	46	113
Lvii s.	8	18	69		6	5	21	11	17	27	13	0	7	9	57
Lvii s. vi. d.	8	16	64	9	5	28	93	11	15	47	12	7	14	9	115
Lviii s.	8	15	19		4	53	3	11	13	11	12	6	22	4	29
Lviii s. vi. d.	8	13	63	9	4	5	27	11	11	45	12	5	31	36	117
Lix s.	8	12	49		3	31	10	11	9	25	12	4	41	33	59
Lix s. vi. d.	8	10	74	9	2	57	107	11	7	59	12	3	52	103	119
Lx s.	8	9	39		2	12	6	11	5	9	12	2	65	3	15

The Table of the

<i>Wheat the Quarter</i>	<i>The Half-peny White.</i>				<i>The Peny White.</i>			
	<i>Troy.</i>		<i>Avoirdup.</i>		<i>Troy.</i>		<i>Avoirdup.</i>	
	<i>Price</i>	<i>O. P. Nu</i>	<i>O. D. 73.</i>	<i>Nu.</i>	<i>O. P. Nu.</i>	<i>O. D. 73.</i>	<i>Nu.</i>	<i>De</i>
iii l. vi d.	2 15 113	3	0 37	107	5 11 105	6	1 2	93 121
iii l. xii d.	2 15 293	3	0 23	13	5 10 58	6	0 46	26 61
iii l. xviii d.	2 15 33	3	0 8	96	5 10 66	6	0 17	69 123
iii l. ii s.	2 14 182	7	67	18	5 9 55	7	62	5 31
iii l. ii s. vi d.	2 14 182	7	53	76	5 8 36	5	7 34	27 125
iii l. iii s.	2 13 452	7	39	54	5 7 27	5	7 6	45 63
iii l. iii s. vi d.	2 13 372	7	26	41	5 6 74	5	6 52	82 127
iii l. iii s.	2 12 72	7	13	5	5 6 5	6	26	8
iii l. iii s. vi d.	2 12 602	6	72	114	5 4 120	5	5 72	99 129
iii l. v s.	2 12 42	6	59	63	5 4 85	5	5 46	61 65
iii l. v s. vi d.	2 11 872	6	47	33	5 3 43	5	5 21	66 131
iii l. vi s.	2 11 92	6	34	24	5 2 18	5	4 69	15 33
iii l. vi s. vi d.	2 10 1182	6	22	52	5 1 103	5	4 44	104 133
iii l. vii s.	2 10 342	6	10	16	5 1 15	4	20	132 67
iii l. vii s. vi d.	2 10 182	5	71	36	5 0 36	3	69	72 135
iii l. viii s.	2 9 132	5	59	8	4 19 95	3	45	16 17
iii l. viii s. vi d.	2 9 552	5	47	116	4 18 110	5	3 22	95 137
iii l. ix s.	2 9 32	5	36	27	4 18 65	2	72	54 69
iii l. x s. vi d.	2 8 962	5	25	14	4 17 53	5	2 50	28 139
iii l. x s.	2 8 122	5	13	34	4 16 24	5	2 27	33 35

Assize of Bread.

Wheat the Quarter Price	The Peny Wheaten.				The Peny Household										
	Troy		Avoirdup		Troy.		Avoirdup								
	O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73.	Nu.		O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73.	Nu.		De.						
iii l. vi d.	8	7	97	9	1	40	79	11	3	89	12	2	5	65	121
iii l. xii d.	8	6	26	9	0	69	39	11	1	55	12	1	19	52	61
iii l. xviii d.	8	5	9	9	0	26	42	11	0	12	12	0	35	15	123
iii l. ii s.	8	3	23	8	7	56	23	10	18	10	11	7	51	10	31
iii l. ii s. vi d.	8	2	54	8	7	14	103	10	16	72	11	6	68	54	125
iii l. iii s.	8	1	9	8	6	46	36	10	14	54	11	6	13	27	63
iii l. iii s. vi d.	7	19	111	8	6	5	123	10	13	21	11	5	32	37	127
iii l. iii s.	7	18	5	8	5	39		10	11	4	11	4	52		8
iii l. iii s. vi d.		17	51	8	4	72	84	10	9	111	11	3	72	69	129
iii l. v s.	7	16	12	8	4	33	59	10	8	16	11	3	20	57	65
iii l. v s. vi d.	7	14	130	8	3	68	99	10	6	86	11	2	43	1	131
iii l. vi s.	7	13	27	8	3	21	2	10	5	3	11	1	65	30	33
iii l. vi s. vi d.	7	12	88	8	2	67	23	10	3	73	11	1	16	75	133
iii l. vii s.	7	11	35	8	2	30	48	10	2	2	11	0	40	64	67
iii l. vii s. vi d.	7	10	54	8	1	67	108	10	0	72	10	7	66	9	135
iii l. viii s.	7	9	5	8	1	32	79	19	1	10	7	18	15		17
iii l. viii s. vi d.	7	8	28	8	0	70	749	17	83	10	6	45	53		137
iii l. ix s.	7	7	9	8	0	36	129	16	12	10	5	72	39		69
iii l. ix s. vi d.	7	6	10	8	0	2	429	14	106	10	5	27	56		139
iii l. x s.	7	5	17	7	7	41	9	13	13	10	4	55	31		35

The Table of the

<i>Wheat the Quarter</i>	<i>The Half-peny White.</i>					<i>The Peny White.</i>					<i>De</i>				
	<i>Troy.</i>		<i>Avoirdup.</i>			<i>Troy.</i>		<i>Avoirdup.</i>							
	<i>Price</i>	<i>O. P. Nu</i>	<i>O. D. 73.</i>	<i>Nu.</i>	<i>O. P. Nu.</i>	<i>O. D. 73.</i>	<i>Nu.</i>								
<i>iii l. x. vid.</i>	2	8	0	2	5	3	4	16	0	5	2	6	141		
<i>iii l. xi s.</i>	2	7	47	2	4	65	13	4	15	43	5	1	57	26	71
<i>iii l. xi s. vid.</i>	2	7	47	2	4	54	74	4	14	94	5	1	36	5	143
<i>iii l. xii s.</i>	2	7	0	2	4	44		4	14	0	5	1	15		
<i>iii l. xii s. vid</i>	2	6	98	2	4	33	9	4	13	51	5	0	67	37	145
<i>iii l. xiii s.</i>	2	6	26	2	4	23	29	4	12	52	5	0	46	58	73
<i>iii l. xiii s. vid</i>	2	6	6	2	4	13	45	4	12	12	5	0	26	90	147
<i>iii l. xiiii s.</i>	2	5	27	2	4	3	13	4	11	17	5	0	6	26	37
<i>iii l. xiiii s. vid</i>	2	5	63	2	3	66	79	4	10	126	4	7	60	9	149
<i>iii l. xv s.</i>	2	5	9	2	3	56	63	4	10	18	4	7	40	51	75
<i>iii l. xv s. vid.</i>	2	4	124	2	3	47	42	4	9	97	4	7	21	84	151
<i>iii l. xvi s.</i>	2	4	10	2	3	37	16	4	9	14	7	2	13	19	
<i>iii l. xvi s. vid</i>	2	4	36	2	3	28	81	4	8	72	4	6	57	9	153
<i>iii l. xvii s.</i>	2	3	73	2	3	19	26	4	7	69	4	6	38	52	77
<i>iii l. xvii s. vid</i>	2	3	103	2	3	10	41	4	7	51	4	6	20	82	155
<i>iii l. xviii s.</i>	2	3	15	2	3	1	12	4	6	30	4	6	2	24	39
<i>iii l. xviii s. vid</i>	2	3	17	2	2	65	73	4	6	34	4	5	57	146	157
<i>iii l. xix s.</i>	2	2	66	2	2	56	58	4	5	53	4	5	40	37	79
<i>iii l. xix s. vid.</i>	2	2	90	2	2	48	18	4	5	21	4	5	23	36	159
<i>iii l.</i>	2	2	3	2	2	39	6	4	4	6	4	5	6	2	10

Afsize of Bread.

Wheat the Quarter	The Peny Wheaten.			The Peny Household.			
	Troy.		Avoirdup.	Troy.		Avoirdup.	
	Price	O. P. Nw.	O. D. 73. Nw.	O. P. Nw.	O. D. 73. Nw.	De.	
iii L x s. vid.	7 4	0 7 7	9	9 12	0 10 4	12	
iii L. xi s.	7 2	70 7 6	49	39 9 10	46 10 3	41	52 71
iii L. xi s. vid.	7 1	141 7 6	17	79 9 9	45 10 2	72	10 143
iii L. xii s.	7 1	0 7 5	59	9 8	0 10 2	30	
iii L. xii s. vid.	7 0	4 7 5	27	138 9 6	102 10 1	61	74 145
iii L. xiii s.	6 19	5 7 4	70	14 9 5	31 10 1	20	43 73
iii L. xiii s. vid.	6 18	18 7 4	39	135 9 4	24 10 0	53	30 147
iii L. xiiii s.	6 17	7 7 4	10	2 9 2	34 10 0	13	15 37
iii L. xiiii s. vid.	6 16	40 7 3	53	88 9 1	103 9 7	47	18 149
iii L. xv s.	6 15	27 7 3	24	39 9 0	36 9 7	8	27 75
iii L. xv s. vid.	6 14	70 7 2	68	126 8 19	43 9 6	43	17 151
iii L. xvi s.	6 13	11 7 2	40	10 8 18	2 9 6	5	7 19
iii L. xvi s. vid.	6 12	108 7 2	12	90 8 16	144 9 5	41	18 153
iii L. xvii s.	6 11	65 7 1	58	1 8 15	61 9 5	4	27 77
iii L. xvii s. vid.	6 10	154 7 1	30	123 8 14	102 9 4	41	9 155
iii L. xviii s.	6 10	6 7 3	3	36 8 13	21 9 4	5	9 39
iii L. xviii s. vid.	6 9	51 7 0	50	8 12 68	9 3 42	135	157
iii L. xix s.	6 8	40 7 0	24	16 8 11	27 9 3	7	74 79
iii L. xix s. vid.	6 7	111 6 7	71	54 8 10	42 9 2	46	72 159
iiii L.	6 6	9 6 7	45	8 8 9	2 9 2	12	4 10

The Table of the

<i>Wheat</i>	<i>The</i>				<i>The</i>			
<i>the</i>	<i>Peny Wheaten.</i>				<i>Peny Houfhould.</i>			
<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Troy.</i>	<i>Avoirdup</i>	<i>Troy.</i>	<i>Avoirdup</i>	<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Troy.</i>	<i>Avoirdup</i>	<i>Quarter</i>
<i>Price</i>	<i>O. P. Nu.</i>	<i>O. D. 73</i>	<i>Nu.</i>	<i>O. P. Nu.</i>	<i>O. D. 73</i>	<i>Nu.</i>	<i>O. D. 73</i>	<i>Nu.</i>
iii l. vi s.	2	2	62	2	31	31	4	4
iii l. xii s.	2	1	63	2	22	72	4	3
iii l. xviii d.	2	1	85	2	3	112	4	3
iii l. ii s.	2	1	11	2	2	24	4	2
iii l. ii s. vid.	2	1	3	2	1	71	96	4
iii l. iii s.	2	0	64	2	1	63	56	4
iii l. iii s. vid.	2	0	88	2	1	55	144	4
iii l. iii s.	2	0	62	1	48	34	0	12
iii l. iii s. vid.	2	0	82	1	40	87	4	0
iii l. v s.	1	19	69	2	1	32	83	3
iii l. v s. vid.	1	19	99	2	1	25	90	3
iii l. vi s.	1	19	15	2	1	18	73	18
iii l. vi s. vid.	1	19	21	2	1	10	153	3
iii l. vii s.	1	18	78	2	1	3	60	3
iii l. vii s. vid.	1	18	118	2	0	69	101	3
iii l. viii s.	1	18	5	2	0	62	63	16
iii l. viii s. vid.	1	18	42	2	0	55	105	3
iii l. ix s.	1	18	2	2	0	48	64	3
iii l. ix s. vid.	1	17	145	2	0	41	165	3
iii l. x s.	1	17	27	2	0	35	93	15

Afsize of Bread.

<i>Wheat</i>	<i>The</i>				<i>The</i>			
<i>the</i>	<i>Peny Wheaten.</i>				<i>Peny Household.</i>			
<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Troy.</i>	<i>Avoirdup.</i>	<i>Troy.</i>	<i>Avoirdup.</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>O. P. Nm.</i>	<i>O. D. 73.</i>	<i>Nm De.</i>
iii l. vi s.	6 6 18	6 7 20	93 8 8	24 9 1	51	124	161	
iii l. xii d.	6 5 27	6 6 68	54 8 7	9 9 1	18	45	81	
iii l. xviii d.	6 4 36	6 6 44	10 8 6	14 9 0	58	122	163	
iii l. ii s.	6 3 33	6 6 19	31 8 5	3 9 0	26	14	41	
iii l. ii s. vi d.	6 3 9	6 5 68	123 8 4	12 8 7	67	54	165	
iii l. iii s.	6 2 26	6 5 45	2 8 3	7 8 7	35	58	83	
iii l. iii s. vi d.	6 1 97	6 5 21	98 8 2	18 8 7	4	75	167	
iii l. iii s.	6 0 18	6 4 71	9 8 1	3 8 6	46	12	21	
iii l. iii s. vi d.	6 0 24	6 4 48	92 8 0	32 8 6	16	10	169	
iii l. v s.	5 19 37	6 4 25	79 7 19	21 5	58	77	85	
iii l. v s. vi d.	5 18 126	6 4 3	99 7 18	54 8 5	29	18	171	
iii l. vi s.	5 18 26	6 3 54	21 7 17	17 8 4	72	28	43	
iii l. vi s. vi d.	5 17 63	6 3 32	113 7 16	84 8 4	47	93	173	
iii l. vii s.	5 16 60	6 3 11	6 7 15	51 8 4	14	6	87	
iii l. vii s. vi d.	5 16 46	6 2 62	128 7 14	122 8 3	59	54	175	
iii l. viii s.	5 15 46	6 2 41	7 7 13	9 8 3	31	2	11	
iii l. viii s. vi d.	5 14 126	6 2 20	138 7 12	168 8 3	3	66	177	
iii l. ix s.	5 14 66	6 2 00	14 7 12	8 8 2	48	78	89	
iii l. ix s. vi d.	5 13 77	6 1 52	137 7 11	43 8 2	21	123	179	
iii l. x s.	5 12 36	6 1 32	27 7 10	18 8 1	67	36	45	

The Table of the

Wheat the Quarter	The Half-peny White				The Peny White				De.
	Troy.	Avoirdup			Troy.	Avoirdup			
	O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73.	Nu.	O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73.	Nu.			
Price									
iiii l. x s. vi d.	1 17 7	12 0	28	100	3 14 142	4 0 57	19	181	
iiii l. xi s.	1 17 17	2 0	21	89	3 14 34	4 0 43	87	91	
iiii l. xi s. vi d.	1 16 18	2 0	15	87	3 13 177	4 0 30	174	183	
iiii l. xii s.	1 16 18	2 0	9	13	13 13	4 0 18	2	23	
iiii l. xii s. vi d.	1 16 10	2 0	2	126	3 13 31	4 0 5	67	185	
iiii l. xiii s.	1 16 36	1 7	69	36	3 12 72	3 7 65	72	93	
iiii l. xiii s. vi d.	1 16 36	1 7	63	30	3 12 72	3 7 53	60	187	
iiii l. xiiii s.	1 16 0	1 7	57	3	12 0	3 7 41			
iv l. xiiii s. v d.	1 15 15	1 7	50	17	3 11 117	3 7 28	153	189	
iiii l. xv s.	1 15 59	1 7	44	8	3 11 23	3 7 16	71	95	
iiii l. xv s. vi d.	1 15 83	1 7	38	17	3 10 166	3 7 4	155	191	
iiii l. xvi s.	1 15 11	1 7	33	3	10 2	3 6 66		4	
iiii l. xvi s. vi d.	1 15 13	1 7	27	30	3 10 26	3 6 54	60	193	
iiii l. xvii s.	1 14 86	1 7	21	36	3 9 75	3 6 42	72	97	
iiii l. xvii s. vi d.	1 14 138	1 7	15	126	3 9 81	3 6 31	57	195	
iiii l. xviii s.	1 14 26	1 7	9	48	3 9 33	6 19 47		49	
iv l. xviii s. vi d.	1 14 70	1 7	4	73	3 8 140	3 6 8	146	197	
iiii l. xix s.	1 14 18	1 6	71	81	3 8 36	3 5 70	63	99	
iiii l. xix s. vi d.	1 14 21	1 6	66	64	3 8 43	5 59	128	199	
v l.	1 13 21	1 6	60	22	3 7 17	3 5 48	19	25	

Afsize of Bread.

Wheat the Quarter	The Peny Wheaten.				The Peny Household				De.						
	Troy		Avoirdup		Troy.		Avoirdup								
	O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73.	Nu.		O. P. Nu.	O. D. 73.	Nu.								
iiii l. x. s. vid.	5	12	32	6	1	12	119	7	9	103	8	1	41	38	181
iiii l. xi. s.	5	12	51	6	0	65	85	7	8	68	8	1	14	83	91
iiii l. xi. s. vi d.	5	10	174	6	0	46	78	7	7	171	8	0	61	165	183
iiii l. xii. s.	5	10	86	0	27	3	7	7		3	8	0	36	4	23
iiii l. xii. s. vid.	5	9	139	6	0	8	8	7	6	62	8	0	10	134	185
iiii l. xiii. s.	5	9	15	5	7	62	15	7	5	51	7	7	58	51	93
iv l. xiii. s. vi d.	5	8	108	5	7	43	90	7	4	144	7	7	33	120	187
iiii l. xiiii. s.	5	8	8	5	7	25	7	4		0	7	7	9		
iv l. xiiii. s. vi d.	5	7	81	5	7	6	135	7	3	45	7	6	57	117	189
iiii l. xv. s.	5	6	82	5	6	61	59	7	2	46	7	6	33	47	95
iiii l. xv. s. vid.	5	6	58	5	6	43	137	7	1	141	7	6	9	119	191
iiii l. xvi. s.	5	5	35		6	26	7	1		0	7	5	59		4
iv l. xvi. s. vid.	5	5	39	5	6	8	90	7	0	52	7	5	35	120	193
iiii l. xvii. s.	5	4	64	5	5	64	126	19		53	7	5	12	47	97
iv l. xvii. s. vid.	5	4	24	5	5	46	183	6	18	162	7	4	62	114	195
iiii l. xviii. s.	5	3	29	5	5	29	46	6	18	67	4		39	45	49
iv l. xviii. s. vid.	5	3	13	5	5	13	22	6	17	83	7	4	17	95	197
iiii l. xix. s.	5	2	54	5	4	69	45	6	16	72	7	3	68	27	99
iiii l. xix. s. vid.	5	2	65	4	52	192	6	16		87	3	46	57	199	
v l.	5	1	13	5	4	36	16	6	15	97	3	24	13	25	



How the Baker ought to be punished ed for breaking his Assize.

1 *By the Statute of the Assize of Bread and Ale 31.
An. H. 3. (amongst other things) it was enacted.*

That if a Baker be convicted for not keeping his Assize, the first, second, and third time, he shall be amerced according to the quantity of his offence, so as he offend not above 2 s. (which is an ounce and 4 d. weight) in his farthing loafe, but if he exceed 2 s. then he is to be set on the Pillorie without redemption by money also, if he offend often, though under 2 s. and will not amend, he shall be set on the Pillorie.

2 *By the Statute of Bakers and Brewers, and other vintners. 31. Anno E. 1. it was (amongst other things) enacted.*

That a Baker, if his Bread of a farthing be found wanting but 2 s. 6 d. (which is an ounce and a halfe) shall be amerced, and if it want more weight then that, he shall be set on the Pillory, nor shall not redeeme it by gold and silver.

3 *By*

The Assize of Bread.

3 *By the Orders of the Lords of his Majesties most honourable privie counsell hereunto annexed.*

ALl unlawfull Bread may bee taken away by the Clerk of the market, or his deputie, or by the Major, Baliffe, or other Officers of Cities, corporate Townes and Liberties, or by the Master and Wardens of the Company of Bakers of the citie of London, their Officers or Ministers, and distributed to poore prisoners and other poore people.

An Order for musty Meale.

IF any person shall sell any Meale deceitfully mixed, musty or corrupt, which may be to the hurt of mans body, or by any deceitfull meanes or false sleight, to deceive the Subjects.

For the first offence he shall be grievously amerced.

For the second, he shall loose his Meale.

For the third, he shall suffer the judgement of the Pillorie.

And the fourth time, he shall forswear the towne where he dwelleth.

Here is to be noted that if the Baker buy corne unground by the Quarter (as was intended by the Statute) he hath 68 l. Troy to the bushell, and is to pay the Millers tolle, but if Avoirdupois weight, he hath but 56 l. from the Millers tolle.

2 That the Magistrates are not to question the Baker (as some have done) what quantitie of Bread they make of 56 l. Avoirdupois, but only to see they keep their Assize according to the Statute.

Allow

The Assize of Bread.

Allowances heretofore made to the Baker
for baking a Quarter of Wheat.

*Anno 1266. 51. H. 3. when Wheat was at 12 d. the
the Quarter which was as much as 3 s. at this day.*

The Baker was allowed:

	d.	q.
Three Servants	1	2
Two Lads	0	2
Salt	0	2
for Yeast or kneading	0	2
Candle	0	1
Wood	3	0
His Boultell	0	2
Two loaves for advantage and his bran.	0	1
In all		<u>6 d. 1 q.</u>

*In the time of Edw. 1. as it seemeth and as the old
Book of Assize (which hath relation to the Statute
of Winchester) declarath,*

The Baker was allowed

	d.	q.
Growt and furning	3	0
Wood	3	0
The Iourney men	3	2
for Two pages or Prentizes	1	2
Salt	0	2
Yeast	0	2
Candles	0	2
His ty-dog	0	2
And his bran.	In all <u>1 s. 1 d.</u>	
		<u>Anno</u>

The Assize of Bread.

Anno 1495. 12. H. 7. and as the said Book of Assize declareth: When the best Wheat was sold at 7.s. the second at 6.s. 6.d. and the third at 6.s. the Quarter.

The Baker was allowed,

	Furnace and Wood	d.
	The Miller	6
	Two Journey-Men and two Apprentizes	4
For	Salt, Yeast, Candle, and Sack-bands	5
	Himselfe, his House, his Wife, his Dog, and his Cat.	2
		7
	In all	2.s. 0d.

And the Branne to his advantage.

2. Junij, 1592. 34. Eliz. it was presented by a Jury neere London before the Clerk of the Market of her Majesties household, that the best Wheat was at 21.s. 4.d. the second at 18.s. 8.d. and the third at 16.s. the Quarter: And that the Bakers should have allowed unto them for the baking of a Quarter of Wheat in and neere about London 6.s. 10.d. which was then allowed by the said Clerk of the Market to be so, in regard of the great charges and prises of every thing which was the much more than in former times the said Allowance being made as followeth, viz.

	Fuell	s.	d.
	Two Journey-men and two boyes	0	6
For	Yeast	1	8
	Candles and Salt	1	0
	Himselfe, his Wife, children, & house-rent	0	4
	The Millers tole	2	0
		1	4
	In all	6	10
	H		Yet

The Assize of Bread.

Yet this allowance of 6 s. 10 d. was afterward reduced to 6 s. and 4 s. respectively, as in the epistle to the last book of Assize, directed to all Magistrates, and other his Majesties Officers, is at large expressed. The which said allowances, of 6 s. and 4 s. have been continued to this day, and by the Orders ensuing are still approved and confirmed.

Here followeth what sorts of Bread have beene made in their Trials.

First, in the yeare of our Lord God 1311 (which is now above 320 yeares sithence) a Triall was made of three Quarters of Wheat, viz. one Quarter of the best Wheat, another of the second, and the last of the third Wheat, all which Quarters were made into severall sorts of Bread, as it appeareth by Record in the Guildhall London, and they which made the same trialls were sworne for the doing thereof, before the then Lord Major of London.

Secondly in the eighth yeare of King H. 3. by command of the Lords, and others of his Majesties most honourable Privie Councell, a Tryall was made of a Quarter of Wheat, viz. two parts thereof into wheaten Bread, one part into white Bread, and the fourth part into household, as it plainly appeareth in the time of Sir *William Rutler* Lord Major of London, which is entered at the Guildhall in the paper Journall fol. 238.

Thirdly, 1 *Junii* 1592. *Eliz.* 34. the like triall was made by the Clark of the market, of her Majesties household, and on the second day of the same moneth, the

The Assize of Bread.

the presentment was made by a Iury, as before under the Title Allowances heretofore made &c. is declared.

And the Law doth appoint three sorts of Bread, only to be made, *viz.* white, wheaten, and household, which are used to this day.



Orders and Articles,

made and set forth, by the right honourable the Lords, and others of his Majesties most honourable Privie

Councell, as well for the making and assizing of all sorts of Bread lawfull and vendible within this Realme, as for the reforming of divers disorders and abuses used, and committed by sundry persons therein.



Orasmuch as We understand that divers Bakers, and other persons taking upon them the Mysterie of Baking, and uttering of Bread unto the Kings Majesties Subjects, for their owne private Increte, have not only baked and sold Bread of old Assizes, made by their owne inventions, but also sundry sorts of Bread, which are both repugnant to the Lawes of this Realme, and hurt-

H 2

full

The Assize of Bread.

full to the common Wealth. We doe therefore will and require them and every of them, that they observe and keep the good & antient custome, in making, assizing, and selling of all sorts of their Bread, according to the antient Lawes and Orders of this Realme, and the Table of Assize herewithall set forth, and not otherwise. Provided alwayes, And we doe order and appoynt, that according to the last Book of Assize of Bread, and as before in this book is related, the Baker shall be allowed for the baking of a Quarter of Wheat as followeth *viz.* Every Baker inhabiting in any Citie, Borough, or corporate Town, where white, wheaten, and household are usually baked and sold, shall be allowed for the baking of a quarter of Wheat 6 s. the rather in respect of their great charges, and bearing of scot and lot upon all impositions; which said 6 s. shall be allowed according to the former allowance, in the 12 yeare of King *Hen.* 7. in the said last Book of Assize expressed; to wit, when the second Wheat is at 3 l. the Quarter, he may make and assize his Bread, as if the same Wheat were at 3 l. 6 s. the Quarter: And so in like sort as the price of the second Wheat shall rise or fall in the market.

And that the Bakers not inhabiting in any Citie, Borough, or corporate Towne, or inhabiting in any Citie, Borough, or Corporate Towne, where white and household Bread only are used to be baked and sold, shall have 4 s. in allowance and no more, for the baking of a Quarter of Wheat, which said 4 s. shall be allowed as the 6 s. before expressed.

Item. That the forreigne Bakers which bring their Bread to be sold in the market of any Citie, or corporate

The Assize of Bread.

rate Towne (in regard they doe not beare scot and iet there as the Bakers of the said places doe) shall keepe and observe such weight in their severall sorts of bread as hereafter ensueth, viz.

Their	ob. white	} shall weigh more than the same sort of the Bakers Bread there inhabiting	1 ounce.
	1 d. white		2 ounces.
	ob. wheaten		1 ounce & $\frac{1}{2}$.
	1 d. wheaten		3 ounces.
	1 d. household		3 ounces.
	2 d. household		6 ounces.

Item, That every Baker shall set his proper mark upon his bread according to the Law for Bakers and Brewers 31 E. 1 ch. 3.

Item. That the Bakers shall make and bake to be sold farthing white bread, half-peny white, peny white, half-peny wheaten, peny wheaten, peny household, and two peny household: and none of greater size, upon paine of forfeiting all such greater bread to bee distributed amongst poore people. The time of Christmas alwayes excepted.

Item. That no Baker, nor any other person, shall make or bake to bee sold any other kinds or sorts of bread (except Simnell, Wastell, and Horse-bread, allowed by the Lawes and ancient Ordinances of this Realm) as Spice-cakes, Bunnes, Bisket, or other spiced bread (being bread out of assize, and not by Law allowed) unlesse it be for burialls, or on Fryday next before Easter, or at Christmas, upon paine of forfeiting all the same Spice-cakes to bee distributed amongst the poore as aforesaid.

Item. That no Baker or other person shall sell to any In-holder, Vintner, Victualler, Chandler, or other person either in mans bread or horse-bread to bee retai-

The Assize of Bread.

led more than thirteene peny-worth for twelve pence, without any Poundage or other advantage, nor more than three horse loaves for a peny. And that every horse loafe shall weigh the full weight of a peny white loafe, whether Wheat be cheap or deare. By which Assize of horse-bred the buyer gaineth 6d.ob.in every 12 d.

Item. Whereas wee understand, it is a common practice with many (if not most) Bakers to slice or cut their stale white bread into Sippets, and being well steeped, and mollified in water, to intermix and knead the same together with their wheaten dow, to the great abuse and scandall of their Mysterie, and the wrong of his Majesties Subjects. We doe hereby order and command that no Baker doe from henceforth presume to intermix or mingle any such stale Bread, white, or wheaten, with, or amongst their wheaten dow, but doe make their wheaten bread as also their white and household all of new stufte and pure, without any such abusive or adulterate mixture.

Item, whereas on Tuesday the 22 of September 3. and 4. *Phil.* and *Mary*, it was ordered by the then Lord Major and Aldermen of the Citie of London, That no manner of White Baker or Bakers of the said Citie for the time being, should at any time from and after the Feast of Saint *Michael* the Archangel then next coming, carrie, or cause to be conveyed, sent, or borne by his or their Servants, Apprentize, or Apprentizes, or by any other wayes or meanes at his or their charges, any manner of Bread to the house or houses of any common Inholder, Taverner, Alehouse-keeper, or of any other person whatsoever, which useth to utter, retaille, and sell the same againe, upon paine of imprisonment of the body of every person that should at any time offend in
this

The A/size of Bread.

this behalf, by the space of six dayes and as many nights, without baile or mainprize, whereunto the Wardens of the said Fellowship of the Bakers there present did assent and agree.

And whereas on Tuesday the 14 of Febr. 1 *Eliz.* it was ordered, adjudged, and decreed, by the then Lord Major & Court of Aldermen of the said Citie of London, That every white Baker of the said Citie, for the time being, that at any time thereafter should be found disobedient or negligent in the observing and keeping of the vweight and assize of his Bread, vvhich from time to time should be given and appointed by the Lord Major and Court of Aldermen of the said Citie for the time being, should lose and forfeit for every ounce that should lack in the just vweight that his Bread ought to keep, 3 shil. 4 pence, to the use of the Commonalty of the said Citie. And that it should bee lawfull for the Chamberlaine of the said Citie for the time being, to commit to Ward in the name, and by the authority of the said Court, every such offender as should refuse or deny to pay from time to time the said Fine to the use afore-said. Wee doe think fit, order, and require the Lord Major and Aldermen of the said Citie and their Successours, to see the said two severall Orders at all times from henceforth duly observed and executed. And we doe also require all other Magistrates and Officers in all Cities, Burroughes, and corporate Townes throughout the Realme of England, and Dominion of Wales, vvhom it may concerne, to make, ordaine, and observe the like orders within their severall Jurisdictions, Liberties, and Precincts, for the better ordering of the Bakers, and the restraining of them from offending, and the punishing of their offences in the like cases.

Item,

The Assize of Bread.

Item, that no person or persons shall keepe a common Bakehouse in any Citie or corporate Towne, but such persons as have beene Apprentize to the same Mysterie, or brought up therein for the more part of seven years, or otherwise be skilfull in the good making and true assizing of all sorts of Bread.

Item, we require the Lord Major and Sheriffs of the Citie of London and their Successours, and all other Magistrates and Officers throughout this Realm, whom it may concerne from time to time, to enter into the Shops and Houses, not only of the Bakers, but of all Inholders, Viatners, Victuallers, Cookes, Chandlers, and other persons which doe use to retaile, utter, or sell Bread, and there to weigh and try the weight and assize of the same.

Provided alwayes, And we doe further order, and require, That the Clark of the Market of his Majesties household for the time being, his Deputy or Deputies, As also the Majors, Bailiffes, and other Officers of Cities, corporate Townes, and Liberties, and especially the Master and Wardens of the Company of Bakers of the Citie of London, their Officers, and Ministers, and every of them shall have diligent care and respect unto the due performance and execution of the premises, and shall, and may from time to time freely give and distribute all such unlawfull Bread as shall be made and put to sale (contrary to these Articles) unto poore Prisoners, and other poore people. And further, we will and command all Iustices of Peace, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Officers whatsoever, to be ayding, assisting, and helping unto all th'aforesaid Officers in the execution hereof, as they will answer the contrary at their perills.

F I N I S.



A

True Relation or Collection of the
most remarkable *Dearths* and *Famines*,
which have happened within this Realme
since the coming in of *Williams* the
Conquerour.

As also

The rising and falling of the price of Wheat
and other Graine, from time to time, with the severall
occasions thereof, briefly set downe according
to the English Chronicle (a Book of much worth)
the last Edition whereof was set forth with
Additions by *Edmond How* Gent.
in Anno 1631.

HHe course of penning introductive Preambles (fre-
quent with Writers) for brevities sake now avoid-
ed, albeit I might (and not impertinently) in
this case treat of Gods three severall Rods or
Arrowes, whereof his divine Majestie by ministration of
the Prophet *Gad*, afforded free election to King *David* and
wherewith at sundry times he hath sore afflicted this our land
of *Canaan*, where the diuturnall miserie of Pestilence being
with us not fully overpast, and Famine, as also the Sword
or worse instruments of warre, incessantly working the most
lamentable damage and destruction of our friends and neigh-
bours

Dearth and Famines.

hours, move me to remember that prudent Admonition of
Horace to Lollius. lib. 1. Epist.

Ecquid

Ad te post paulo ventura pericula sentis?

Nam tuares agitur, paries cum proximus ardet.

That is,

Art thou insensible, or dost not see

That dangers will ere long encounter thee?

For when thy Neighbours house in flames doth shine,

Then it behoves thee to have care of thine.

My purpose is only to set before your eyes (Christian Readers) the Famines, and Dearth, which I find upon Record, England hath sustained, together with the particular occasions thereof, to the end that Those whom it most concerns may be put in minde of the best wayes under God, to prevent the like future calamities. Beginning in the reigne of *William the Conquerour. viz.*

An. Dom. 1069.

In the third and fourth yeare of the said King, by meanes of the *Normans* wasting of *England* in *Northumberland*, and other places in the yeare precedent, such a dearth encreased through all *England*, especially *Northumberland*, and the Countries next adjoyning, that men were glad to eat Horses, Catts, Dogges, and mans flesh, for all the land lying betweene *Durham* and *Yorke*, lay waste without Inhabitants and people to till the ground, for the space of nine yeares, except only the Territory of *Saint John of Beverlake*.

Of this you may read at large in the said Chronicle.

An. Dom. 1086.

In the 21 yeare of *W. C.* was a great dearth of cattell, and sore distemperature of the aire, so that many men died of Fevers, and afterwards many others died of Famine.

An. Dom. 1093.

In the Sixt yeare of *William Rufus*, was a great Famine,
and

Deartbs and Famines.

and afterwards so great a mortality, that the living were scarce able to bury the dead.

An. Dom. 1112.

In the 13 yeare of King *Henry* the first was a sharp Winter, great Dearth and Mortality of men, with Murraine of beaſts of the field, and alſo of the houſe, and a great deſtruction of Fowle.

An. Dom. 1124.

In the 23 yeare of the ſame King, by meanes of changing the Coine, all things became very deere, whereof an extreame Famine did ariſe, and afflict the multitude of the people even to death.

An. Dom. 1177.

In the three and twentieth yeare of *Henry* the ſecond, The black Book, containing the Orders and Rules of the Exchequer, was compiled; wherein among other things is mentioned, That for proviſion of the Kings houſhold from the time of King *Henry* the firſt, the Officers of the Kings houſhold reducing their victualls into an Eſtimate of money, did value for a Meaſure of Wheat to make Bread for 100 men, xij d. for the carcaſſe of a fat Ox, xij d. for a fat Sheepe 4 d. and for the Provinder of twenty horſes 4 d.

An. Dom. 1205.

In the ſeventh yeare of King *John*, began a great Froſt, which continued till the 22 of March, ſo that the ground could not be tilled, whereof it came to paſſe, that in the Summer following, a Quarter of Wheat was ſold in many places of *England* for a Mark (which for the more part in the dayes of King *Henry* the ſecond was ſold for twelve pence) and a Quarter of Beanes or Peas for a Noble, and a quarter of Oates for 3 s. 4 d. which were wont to be ſold for 4 d.

An. Dom. 1222.

In the ſeventh yeare of *Henry* the third, on Holy Rood day was a great Thunder and Lightning throughout all *England*, and ſuch great Flouds of water followed, with great Winds and Tempeſts, which continued till Candlemas, that the yeare

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following

Deartbs. and Famines.

following, Wheat was sold for 12 s. the quarter, which is as much as 36 s. at this day.

An. Dom. 1234.

18. *Henry* the 3. was a great Frost at Christmasse, which destroyed the Corne in the ground, and the Roots of hearbs in the Gardens, continuing till Candlemasse without any Snow, so that no man could plough the ground, and all the yeare after was unseasonable weather, so that barrenesse of all things ensued, and many poore folks dyed for want of victualls, the rich being so bewitched with Avarice, that they could yeeld them no redrese. Amongst whom *Walter Gray* then Archbishop of York, was not least covetous, of whom it is recorded that his Corne being then 5 yeares old, hee doubting the same to be spoild with vermine, did command that it should be delivered to the Husbandmen that inhabited his Mannours, upon condition, that they should pay him the like quantity of new Corn after Harvett, but would give none to the poore for Gods sake, whercupon it came to passe, that when men came to a great Stack of his Corne, which stood neere the Towne of *Rippon*, there appeared in the Sheaves all over the same, the heads of Wormes, Serpents, and Toads, besides, a voice was heard out of the Corne-mow, saying, *Lay no hands on the Corne for the Archbishop, and all that hee hath is the Devills.* To conclude, the Bailiffes were forced to build a high Wall round about the Corne, and then to set it on fire, lest the venomous wormes should have gotten out and poysoned the Corne in other places.

How this Bishop died I have not read, and whether he went to God or the Devill, it is not for me to determine.

An. Dom. 1248.

32. *Henry* 3. by reason of embasing the Coine a great penury followed.

An. Dom. 1258.

43. *Henry* 3. A great Dearth followed the wet yeare past, for a quarter of Wheat was sold for 15 s. and 20 s. but the worst was in the end, there could be none found for money, where

Dearths and Famines.

where-through many poore people were constrained to eat Barks of Trees, and horse flesh, but many starved for want of food, twenty thousand (as it was said) in *London*.

An. Dom. 1288.

In the sixteenth yeare of *Edward* the first, the Summer was so exceeding hot, that many died through the extremity thereof, and yet Wheat was sold at *England* for three shillings foure pence the quarter.

An. Dom. 1289.

1 *Edward* 1. Great Haile fell in *England*, and after ensued great Raine, that the yeare following wheat was raised from 3 d. the Bushell to 16 d. and so increased yearly, till it was sold for 2 s. 6 d. the Bushell.

An. Dom. 1295.

In the 23. yeare of *Edward* the first, the King caused all the Monasteries in *England* to be searched, and the money found in them to be brought up to *London*, Hee also seised into his hands all their lay Fees, because they refused to pay him such a Tax as hee demanded. Moreover, hee caused the Wooll and Leather to be stayed in *England*, and there followed great dearth of Corne and Wine.

An. Dom. 1298.

25 *Edward* 1. Was a great Famine in *England*, chiefly want of Wine; so that the same could scarcely be had to minister the Communion in the Church.

An. Dom. 1299.

27 *Edward* 1. An Act of Common Counsell was made for prices of victualls to be sold at *London* by consent of the King, and Nobility, viz. a fat Cock for 1 d. ob. Two Pullets 1 d. ob. a fat Capon 2 d. ob. a Goose 4 d. a Mallard 1 d. ob. a Partridge 1 d. ob. a Pheasant 4 d. a Heron 6 d. a Plover 1 d. a Swan 3 s. A Crane 12 d. two Woodcocks 1 d. ob. a fat Lamb from Christmasse to Shrovetide 6 d. and all the yeare after for 4 d.

An. Dom. 1314.

In the eight yeare of King *Edward* the second, the price of victualls being so excessive, that the common people were not

Dearths and Famines.

able to live, By Parliament at *London* 3. *Febr.* it was ordained, and the Kings Writs were published for prices of victualls not to exceed as followeth, *viz.* an Ox stalled or Corne fed 24 s. a grasse fed Ox 16 s. a fat stalled Cow 12 s. another 10 s. a fat Mutton Corne fed, or whose wooll is well growne 20 d. another fat Mutton shorn 14 d. a fat Hog of two yeares old 3 s. 4 d. a fat Goose 2 d. ob. in the Citie 3 d. a fat Capon 2 d. in the Citie 2 d. ob. a fat Hen 1 d. in the Citie 1 d. ob. Two Chickens 1 d. in the Citie 1 d. ob. foure Pidgeons 1 d. in the Citie three 1 d. 24 eggs 1 d. in the Citie 20 &c. Neverthelesse, all things were sold deerer than before, no flesh could be had, Capons and Geese were not to be found, Eggs were hard to come by, Sheepe died of the rott, Swine were out of the way, a quarter of wheat, Beanes, and Peas, was sold for 20 s. of Malt for a Mark, of Salt for 35 s. &c.

An. Dom. 1315

8 *Edward* 2. The King in Parliament at *London*, revoked the provisions before made for selling of victualls, and permitted all men to make the best of their owne. Neverthelesse, the dearth increased through the abundance of Raine that fell in Harvest, so that a quarter of Wheat was sold before Midsummer for 30 s. and after for 40 s.

There followed hereupon a grievous mortalitie of people, so that the living might hardly bury the dead, The Beasts and Cattell also through corruptnesse of the grasse wheron they fed, died. Horse flesh was accounted great Delicates: The poore stole fat Dogs to eat; *Those Dogs became fat by feeding on the Beasts and Cattell that died:* Some others in hidden places did mitigate their hunger with the flesh of their owne Children. The Thieves that were in prison, did pluck in peeces those that were newly brought in amongst them, and greedily devour'd them halfe alive.

The Londoners, the same yeare considering that Wheat was much consumed by the converting therof into Mault, ordained, that from thenceforth it should bee made of other graine, and also that a gallon of the better Ale should be sold for 3 halfe pence,

Deareths and Famines.

pence, and of small Ale for one penny, not above.

The King according to the Statute of *London*, sent his Writs through the Realme, commanding that in Cities, Boroughes, Townes, and Villages, as well within the Liberties as without, a gallon of Ale should bee sold for one penny. And that from thenceforth, no Wheat should be made into Mault, which if he had not the sooner caused to be proclaimed, the greatest part of the people should have perished through famine.

An. Dom. 1317.

10. E. 2. The Harvest was early, so that all the Corne was Inned before Saint *Giles* day, being the first of September, a Bushell of Wheat which before was sold for 10 s. was then sold for 10 pence: and a Bushell of Oates which before was sold for 8 shil. was then sold for 8 pence.

An. Dom. 1329.

In the third yeare of *Edw.* the third, a Statute was made prohibiting the Importation of Wheat, Rye, or Barly into this Realme, unlesse the price of wheat exceeded 6 shil. 8 pence the quarter, of Rye 4 shil. of Barly 3 shil. at that Port or place where the same should bee brought in, upon paine of forfeiture thereof.

An. Dom. 1330.

4. E. 3. The Summer was so wet with abundance of Rain, that the Corne could not ripen; so that in many places they began not Harvest untill Michaelmasse, the house of *Craxton* got not in their wheat till Alhallontide, and their Peas not before Saint *Andrewes* tide. The Monks on Alhallonday and Martinmas day were served with Peas greene in the Cods, in stead of Peares and Apples.

An. Dom. 1355.

27 E. 3. The Dearth of Corne by them of *Ireland*, and the *Irish men* that brought in corne to sell unto divers Havens of this Realme, was asswaged to the great reliefe of the people.

An. Dom. 1358.

E. 3. A great Dearth with Pestilence happened in *England*, which was called the second Pestilence.

W. King and the people of the

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An. Dom. 1269.

43 E. 3. Was a great Dearth of corne, so that a Bushell of wheat at *London* was sold for 2 shil. 6 pence, of Barly for 20 pence, of Oates for 12 pence.

The occasion of this Dearth might bee supposed the excessivenesse of a Feast in the yeare before, where the meats that were brought from the Table, would sufficiently have served ten thousand men.

An. Dom. 1379.

In the third yeare of *Richard* the second, a Bushell of wheat was sold for 6 pence, a gallon of white wine for 6 pence, of red for 4 pence.

An. Dom. 1387.

10 *Rich. 2.* In the beginning of the yeare, at *Leicester*, 100 quarters of Barly were sold for 100 shillings.

An. Dom. 1391.

15 E. 2. Dearth of Corne now almost continued for two yeares, whereby it came to passe, that when the time of fruits, as Nuts, Apples, Plummes, Peares, &c. was come, many poore people through over-feeding thereof died of the Flux. And if the commendable care of *Adam Baume*, then Major of *London* had not relieved the Commons, who continually provided, that from the parts beyond the Seas, Corne was brought to *London* to the Reliefe of the whole Realme, where otherwise without doubt neither had the Country sufficed the Citie, nor the Citie succoured the Country.

To the furtherance of which good work in relieving the poore; The Major and Citizens of *London* took out of the Orphans Chest in their Guildhall, 2000 Marks to buy Corn, and other Victualls from beyond the Seas, and the Aldermen, each of them layd out 20 pound, to the like purpose of buying corn, which was bestowed in divers places, where the poore might buy at an appointed price, and such as lacked money to pay downe, did put in Surety to pay in the yeare following, in which yeare, When Harvett came, the Fields yeilded plentifull encrease, and so the price of Corne began to decrease.

An.

Dearth and Famine.

An. Dom. 1438.

In the 17 yeere of *Henry the Sixth*, by meanes of great Tempests, unmeasurable VVindes and Raines, there arose such a scarcitie, that VVheat was sold in some places for 2 shillings 6 pence the Bushell.

An. Dom. 1439.

18. *H. 6.* VVheat was sold at *London* for 3 shillings the Bushell, Mault at 13 shillings the Quarter, and Oates at 8 pence the Bushell; which caused men to eat Beanes, Peas, and Barley, more then in an hundred yeeres before: wherefore *Stephen Browne*, then Maior, sent into *Pruse*, and caused to be brought to *London* many Ships laden with Rye, which did much good; for Bread-Corne was so scarce in *England*, that poore people made them Bread of Ferne rootes.

An. Dom. 1454.

22. *H. 6.* VVheat and other Graine were in such plentie, that a Quarter of VVheat was commonly sold for 12 pence or 14 pence; of Mault, for 16 or 17 pence at the most. A certaine Farmer dwelling in *Cruse Royse*, or *Rosie Towne* in *Hertfordshire*, sold 20 Quarters of the best VVheat for 20 shillings.

An. Dom. 1486.

In the second yeere of *Henry the seventh*, VVheat was sold at 3 shillings the Bushell, and Bay-Salt at the like price.

An. Dom. 1491.

7. *H. 7.* Wheat was sold at *London* for 20 pence the Bushell, which was accounted a great Dearth.

An. Dom. 1494.

10. *H. 7.* Wheat was sold at the like price.

Dearth and Famine.

An. Dom. 1521.

In the thiteenth yeere of *Henry* the Eight, was a Dearth of Corne (with Pettilence) for Wheat was sold at *London*. for 20 shillings the Quarter.

An. Dom. 1526.

18. *H. 8.* In *November*, *December*, and *Januarie*, fell such abundance of Raine, that thereof ensued great Floods, which destroyed Corne-fields, Pastures, and Beasts. Then was it drie till the twelfth of *April*; and from that time, it rained every day and night, till the third of *June*: whereby Corne failed sore in the yeere following.

An. Dom. 1527.

19. *H. 8.* Such scarcitie of Bread was at *London*, and throughout *England*, that many dyed for want thereof. The King sent to the Citie, of his owne provision, six hundred Quarters: The Bread-Carts then comming from *Stratford* towards *London*, were met at the *Miles end* by a great number of Citizens, so that the Maior and Sheriffes were forced to goe and rescue the same, and see them brought to the Markets appointed; Wheat being then at 15 shillings the Quarter. But shortly after, the Merchants of the *Stilard* brought from *Danske* such store of Wheat and Rye, that it was better cheape at *London*, then in any other part of the Realme.

An. Dom. 1553.

In the first yeere of *Queene Mary*, at her Majesties coming to the Crowne, Victuals were so plentiful, that a Batrell of Beere was sold for six pence, with the Caske, and foure great Loaves of Bread for one penny.

An. Dom. 1557.

3. *Mary*, Wheat was sold before Harvest, for foure Marks the Quarter; but after Harvest, for five shillings: so that a penny.

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penny Loafe, which weighed in *London* the last yeere but
11 ounces *Troy*, weighed now 26 ounces *Troy*.

An. Dom. 1558.

6. *May*, Corne rose to 14 shillings the Quarter,

An. Dom. 1573.

About *Lammas*, Wheat was sold at *London* for 3 shillings the Bushell; but shortly after, it was rayed to 4 shillings, 5 shillings, 6 shillings, and before *Christmas*, to a Noble, and 17 shillings; which so continued long after: yet there was no want to him that wanted not Money.

An. Dom. 1586.

In the 29 yeere of *Queene Elizabeth*, about *Ianuarie*, her Majestie observing the generall Dearth of Corne, and other Victuals, growne partly through the unseasonableness of the yeere then past, and partly through the uncharitable greediness of Corne-Masters, but especially through the unlawfull and over-much transporting of Graine in forreine parts; by the advice of her most Honourable Privie Councell, published a Proclamation, and a Booke of Orders to be taken by the Justices, for reliefe of the Poore: notwithstanding all which, the excessive prices of Graine still encreased; so that Wheat in Meale was sold at *London* for 8 shillings the Bushell, and in some other parts of this Realme above that price.

An. Dom. 1594.

36. *Eliz.* In *May* fell many great showers of Raine, but in *June* and *July* much more, for it commonly rained day and night till Saint *James* Eve; and on *S. James* day in the afternoon it began againe, and continued for two dayes together. Notwithstanding, there followed a faire Harvest. But in *September*, great Raines rayed high waters, such as stayed the Carriages, and bare downe Bridges, as at *Cambridge*, *Ware*, and elsewhere. Also Graine grew to be of a great price, a

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Bushell

Dearth and Famine.

Bushell of Wheat at 6, 7, or 8 shillings, &c. which Dearth happened more through the Merchants over-much transporting, then the unseasonableness of the weather past,

An. Dom. 1595.

3. *Eliz.* By the late Transportations of Graine into forreine parts, the same was here growne to an excessive price, as in some parts of this Realme, from 14 shillings to 4 Marks the Quarter, and more, as the Poore did feelee; and all other things whatsoever were made to sustaine man, were likewise raysed, without all conscience and reason. For remedie whereof, our Merchants brought back from *Danske* much Rye and Wheat, but passing deere; though not of the best, yet serving the turne in such extremitie. Some Prentices and other young people about the Citie of *London*, being pinched of their Victuals more then they had beene accustomed, tooke Butter from the Market folkes in *Southwarke*, paying but three pence, where the owners would not afford it under five pence by the pound. For which disorder, the said young men were punished on the 27 of *June*, by whipping, setting on the Pillorie, and long imprisonment.

An. Dom. 1596.

37. *Eliz.* In *August*, *September*, *October*, *November*, fell great store of Raine, and Wheat in Meale was sold at *London* for 10 shillings the Bushell: yet through the diligent carefulnesse of *Thomas Skinner*, then Lord Maior, provision was made for Corne to be brought from *Danske*, and other the East Countreyes, by our Merchants; unto whom was granted Custome and Stowage free, as also to make their owne price, or transport to any part of this Realme. Whereupon it followed, were the price never so high, this Citie never wanted Corne for their Money.

An. Dom. 1597.

And 39. *Eliz.* the price of Wheat in *London* Markets fell from 15 shillings to 10 shillings the Bushell.

Since

Causes of Dearth and Plentie.

Since which time, how it hath risen and fallen, and what Dearth or Plenties of Corne we have had, I forbear to relate, in respect the same being of so late yeeres, are still fresh in memorie with many, if not most men; and in case ought be forgotten by any, there is no Chronicle to iustifie it. Now therefore, to conclude:

By all these monumentall verities, or particular narrations of Chronicled Occurrences, it appears, that the cause of a Dearth or Famine is manifold.

1 Warre, whereby both Corne and Land was wasted, as also people destroyed.

2 Unseasonable weather, extremitie of Cold and Frost or Raine, of Windes, Thunder and Lightning, Tempests, and such like.

3 The abasing of the Coine.

4 Excessive consumption and abuse of Wheat and other Victuals in voluptuous Feasts.

5 The uncharitable greedinesse, or unconscionable hoarding of Corne-Masters and Farmers.

6 The Merchants over-much transporting of Graine into forreine parts.

For a seventh Cause, I might here inferre, with accusation, the evill disposition of many, in racking of Rents, whereby the Tenants are moved, if not constrained, to set on their Commodities an unreasonable price.

Againe, on the other side, there are divers apparent causes of cheapenesse or plentie.

1 Peace, whereby men have libertie to till the ground, and reape the fruit thereof.

2 Seasonable and kindly weather, with a fruitfull Harvest.

3 Great store of fine Gold and Silver.

4 The moderate use of the Creature, and sparing Dyet, which is very little practised.

5 The Corne-Masters and Farmers charitable bountie, or conscionable exposing of their Graine to sale, which is *Rara in terris*, &c.

Causes of Dearth and Plentie!

6 The importation of Graine from forreine parts, which hath beene divers times knowne, through the carefull meanes of the provident Magistrates within the Citie of *London*.

For a seventh Cause, I might adde the forbearance of racking Rents, whereby the Tenants (farming their grounds at easie rates) may be mooved to afford their Graine, Kine, Cattell, and other provision at reasonable prices. But so corrupt or prone to Avarice, is the heart of man in these later times, that racking of Rents will never be abandoned, and consequently, cheapenesse of Graine, or other things created for the sustenance or service of man, is not likely to be knowne by any such cause.

But some perhaps will here object or alledge (according to the conceit of many) That the scarcitie of people in former times might cause the cheapenesse of Wheat, as also of all other Dyet: And the Grounds likewise that did beare and breed the same, being then rented at very low rates, not onely by reason of the want of occupiers, but of the raritie of Gold and Silver; as appeareth by many ancient Leases, where is reserved but six pence, or little more or lesse, for Land now worth or letten for six or ten pound: and that as the Countrey grew more and more populous, and Gold and Silver more plenteous; so Land and Corne, as also all other things (for the most part) became more and more deare.

To which Objections or Allegation, I answer; That whosoever shall looke back upon the Ages past, and consider the wonderfull numbers of Souldiers which were sent forth, the exact measuring of Lands in those dayes, the spaciousnesse and capacitie of their Churches, the old Foundations, which now lye demolished, or waste, if not raked up with the Plough; will (by all probable conjecture) conceive, that this Island was then as well peopled as it is now: Albeit the Cities and Townes (especially *London*) doe now swarme with people, which make the greater shew of a number; the Countrey being

Causes of Dearth and Plentie.

being never more naked, and desolate, then in these dayes. And for Gold and Silver, it is most probable by the Shrines and gilding of Churches, the rich Copes and Vestments thereunto belonging, the Robes and Hangings of Princes, their massie and substantiall old Plate, their Borders, Wyers, and other Ornaments of beaten Gold and Silver, their Mines found out at home, their House-keeping, Almes-deedes, and charitable Benevolences: there was no scarcitie, but rather great store of such Mettals in those dayes: the baser Coines being admitted through policie of State, which is usuall with other the most wealthie Nations.

Neither does our Coine beare the weight which formerly it did: For it appeares by *Stowes Chronicle* (since his decease continued and set forth by *How*) 7. *Ed.* 1. 1280. as also among the Statutes of *Ed.* 1. that 20 pence sterling then weighed an Ounce; and 9. *Ed.* 3. 26 pence, and 2. *H.* 6. 32 pence, and 5. *Ed.* 4. 40 pence, and 31. *H.* 8. 45 pence, and 2. *Eliz.* 60 pence sterling weighed an Ounce: which 60 pence sterling continues the weight of an Ounce at this day. So that 100 pound heretofore, was as much as 300 pound now, besides the finenesse of their Coine, which did farre exceed ours. And certainly, the prices of all things will immediately follow the Coines, according to their weight, and the finenesse and goodnesse of the Metall, together with the fertilitie or sterilitie of the Soile, where Nature dayly decayeth. For the whole Earth in generall is growne more unapt and backwards in bearing, and yeelds not such Croppe and burthen, as in the age of our Ancestors. And hereof especially ariseth such penurie amongst us in these later dayes, the prices of things being excessive, and raised above all expectation; where the Famines heretofore did not proceede from any barrenesse of the Earth, but rather from Civill Warres amongst our selves, making havock of Natures blessings, and poore mens labours, as in the Chronicle is at large declared.

Howe.

Causes of Dearth and Plentie.

Howbeit, there is one more Cause of Dearth and Plentie, not to be over-slipt, but above all, to be considered, as well with feare on the one side, as with hope on the other, which proceedes immediately from God, being indeed miraculous (besides the Famine in *Samarita*, through long want of Raine, as it is written, *1 Kings*, 18 *Chap.*) where, in the time of Famine, occasioned through the Enemies obseſſion, or ſtrict Siege, (when an Aſſes head was ſold for 80 pieces of Silver, and women were forced to ſeed of their owne Children) the Prophet *Eliſha* did premoniſh the King of *Samarita*, that the next day a Meaſure of fine Flower ſhould be ſold in the Gates of *Samarita* for a Shekel, and two Meaſures of Barley for a Shekel, as you may reade at large, *2 Kings*, 7 *Chapter*. And how a Lord (on whoſe hand the King leaned) for his incredulitie, (as the Prophet fore-told him) lived not to eate thereof, though hee ſaw that miraculous abundance. Alſo when the Children of *Iſrael* were readie to periſh with hunger in the Wilderneſſe, God rained Bread from Heaven, and ſent them Quailles, that covered the Campe. By whoſe Almighty goodneſſe, *Eliſa* was alſo ſatiſfied with Bread and Fleſh, through the miniſtration of Angels, *1 Kings*, 17.

By all which Examples, and many others, (which for brevitie ſake I omit) delivered unto us in that Sacred *Record*; wee are taught; that in the extremitie of Dearth wee ſhould not deſpaire, nor diſtruſt in God; neyther in the ſaturnitie of Suſtenance, or fullneſſe of Bread, be overcome with ſecuritie, or preſumption: ſeeing Hee, that is the Giver of all good things, can and will (as hee hath done) both adde and ſubſtract from our Store, at his pleaſure: converting, in a moment, our Floud of VVeale into an Ebbe of VVoe; or, on the contrarie, being readie to ſinke in the deſolate Ocean of Adverſitie, ſet us aboard the comfortable Pinnace of Proſperitie.

The Conclusion.

As in that most remarkable yeere, 1588. VVhen a sad expected VVarre, and pernicious Perill, suddenly was translated into a glad unexpected Peace, and Triumphant festive; which requires from our hearts perpetuall Thanksgiving: as also may serve, not onely for a Symbole or Token of Gods especiall favour, but as a warning-peece of his heauey wrath; who often threatned, and at length ruin'd that renowned Citie of *Jerusalem*.



TO conclude, without ripping up the vices or abuses of every particular Calling or Profession, but onely saluting such as occupie, or hunt for Gaine by Graine, or the Commoditie now in question; with a short and seasonable Exhortation.

First, you Dearth-desiring Hoorders, whose Granaries abound with Graine, O bring it forth in time of need, to serve the Needie; but not as our Merchants bring up their Sea-coales, in small dropping quantities, as if your Store were scant, or neere exhausted, onely to raise the price, for your owne uncharitable Lucre; lest the miserie or crie of the Poore bring downe Vengeance on your heads; whereof some amongst you have had wofull warning or experience, bringing their golden hopes to a drossie downfall: *Three Sermons*, preached in *Cornwall*, and printed in *Anno 1631*. intituled, *The Curse of Corne-hoorders*, with the *Blessing of seasonable Selling*, being a good Lesson by you to be learned and deeply considered.

Secondly, you adventurous Merchants give not your selves to give away our necessarie Graine, or other Dyet-provision, in exchange of unnecessarie Gew-gawes, for your private gaine; lest Hee, that in his love sends all to you, doe in his hate send forth prey-hunting Enemies, or with impetuous VVindes provoke your fleeing Friend,

L

the

The Conclusion.

the Sea, to deprive you of your Merchandize, and marre your Market.

And lastly, you sophisticating Kneaders, that taking advantage of the last Bookes defects, observ'd no just or conscionable assise: Now let this present Patterne, and Supply, where Divine Precepts prevaile not, be unto you an effectuall Rule of Reformation; lest your pilling of the Poore be punished with most grievous Amerciaments, if not the Pillorie: Nor thinke, though you delude the carefull Magistrate, by supplying your Shops with a few Loaves of competent Assise, while in your inward Roomes, or secretly behind, a numerous weight-wanting Batch lyes readie to be uttered in his absence, (whom in your sleeves you laught at) unlesse the same, before his coming, bee sent forth, to your confederate Customers. Thinke not (I say) that you can so evade the eyes of Him that never sleepe, and searches every where, who sees your covert falsehood (though from humane eyes conceal'd) and will detect it unawares to you, (haply by this my publike Admonition) to your Gaine-drowning losse, and overt ignominie. Nor let your Basket-bearing Servitours (as some have done, and boasted) when in their way they descrie the *Troy* weights, with the Right Honourable and VVorshipfull Examiners of their Carriage approaching, into their Bread, that waxes of Sterling weight, convey Sterling Money, lest their Knaverie being discovered, they lose both Bread and Money. Neyther you Masters of that Oven-Mysterie, let your simple VVheat be subtilly intermixt with Barley, nor your sweet Corne with mustie, nor your VVheaten Dowe with stale VVhite Bread, steeped and mollified in water, which is a vile and common trick amongst you: but spend such stale Bread in your Houses, or otherwise, by way of liberall Almes, or cheaper sale, (as I acknowledge some of you have done) make your needie neighbours glad, some partakers thereof, and generally abandon all your adulterate Impositions.

The Conclusion.

So shall you, by your diligent conformitie to the good Lawes and Orders of this Realme, and your sustaining Charitie to the Indigent, gaine favour both with God and men, shew your selves obedient Subjects to your Sovereigne, and dutifull Servants to your heavenly Master; purchase the prayse and prayers of the Poore, with a continuall Blessing on your honest labours, dealings, and proceedings; both you and yours long and happily

flourishing like Cedars on Mount *Lebanon*.

to the renowne and benefit both of
this Countrey and Com-
mon-wealth.

F I N I S.

modulatio od I
Authoris Epilogismus.

Pistores hominum, Pistores astimo furris
Qui iusti fuerint, Panificesque boni.
Sed reliqui, quicumque levi cum pondere libranti,
Sunt Impostores, Carnificesque mali.
Carnifices dixi? fallor; Sunt furibus isti
Peiores; laqueos carnificumque merent.
Hoc verò vere licet affirmare, numelle
Haud severa satù pœna videtur eis.
In Pistrina malos (ut habet Comœdia) Primas
Pistores æquis dedat amara, velim;
Nec dubito maledicta verum quos urget egestas
In Stygium tales pellere posse Lacum.
Atque bonos laudans, applaudensque sequatur
In cœlos inopum lausque precesque precor.



The Composer of this VVorke,
being the Author of the Prime Tables
of Interest-Money, and Purchase at 8 per
Cent. To all those whom it may concerne,
respective Greeting.

BY my continuall Practice, in resolving Questions of Purchase, perceiving that all Buyers and Sellers of Land or Houses in Fee, or for yeeres, doe for the most part extremely erre and over-reach themselves in the valuing of Leases and Annuities by the Tables now extant, or at lower Rates then are therein deciphered; I have now, upon better advice, invented a new way of Computation, whereby all such Buyers and Sellers may be infallibly instructed in the premisles.

And further, by dayly and long experience finding that many men have beene much damnified and abused, through ignorance, in the right course of computing Interest-Money, wilfull miscompting thereof, or unwitting over-sight therein; I doe not onely professe to make or prepare Accompts for the Masters of the *Chancerie*, or others, but also doe undertake to examine any Accompt (by whomsoever made) upon Interest, presuming the same to be false or erroneous, venturing such my paines *gratis*; which free offer, I am well assured, no provident person (having occasion) will

will neglect: And if any defect or error be therein,
I will also rectifie the same, and justifie my Computa-
tion, *premis gratia*, or for reasonable recompence.

At my Chamber in *Simonds Inne* in *Chancery Lane*, where I
am now retired from my Studie or glazed Shop against the
Rolls, as well for my more convenient practice and study,
as for the better entertaining of Clients; and there doe
sell not only this Booke, but my Tables of Interest Money
and Purchase, with six other necessarie Tables, for the use
of Gentlemen, Accomptants, Trades-men, and others,
whereby the most experienced Arithmetician may be
eased of much labour, and the Artlesse may be readily in-
structed in all the even parts of any number of Pounds, in
reduction of Pence and Shillings into pounds, or other
toll summes, in proportioning Stuffe, of whatsoever
breadth, to Cloth of any breadth; or, on the contrarie, in
reduction of *Troy*, *Avoir-du-pois*, and *Venice* weights;
to know the price of the subtile Pound, according to the
price of the Grosse hundred, and how many such Pounds
are in any number of Hundreds, or on the contrarie. Be-
sides divers other Workes of mine owne.

I doe also professie to translate old Manuscripts or Bookes
in any kind of *Latine* (according to the qualitie of the
subject) into *English*, Prose, or Verse.

Momus latratum Ventus & aura ferant.

Errors to be reformed in some of the B O O K E S.

In the Use of the Table of Assise.

*Line 1. 2. for the Red, being in Meale, reade, the second Wheat
being unground.*

In the Table of Assise.

Against	Under The	False.		Right.	
		O. P.	Nw.	O. P.	Nw.
xv. s.	Penny white	22		23	
xx. s. vi. d.	Penny household	1		0	
xxvi. s.	Penny white	10		0	
xxvii. s.	Penny wheaten	6		16	
xxvii. s. vi. d.	Halfe penny white		13		3
xxviii. s. vi. d.	Penny wheaten	6		16	
xxix. s.	Halfe penny white	0	2		20
		O. D. 73	Nw.	O. D. 73	Nw.
vi. s.	Halfe penny white	17		7	
	Penny wheaten	9		5	
ix. s. vi. d.	Penny wheaten		37		32
xx. s. vi. d.	Penny white		29		28
xxvi. s. vi. d.	Halfe penny white		10		18
xxix. s.	Penny household	44	4	4	44
xlvi. s. vi. d.	Penny white		90		50
ii. s. vi. d.	Penny household		14		4
iii. l. vi. s.	Penny wheaten	21	2	31	6
iii. l. vii. s.	Penny white		132		32
iii. l. xviii. s. vi. d.	Penny wheaten				62
			De.		De.
xxi. s.	Penny white		41		21

*In the first page, after the said Table, line 15. for Elze, reade Edw. In the second
page after the same Table, lin. 24. for if, reade of. lin. 25. for from, reade free from.*

*Under the Title, Dearth and Famines, An. Dom. 1205. lin. 5. for England (which
reade, England, for a Marke (which*

*Under the Title, Authoris Epilogismus, lin. 11. for verum (which is false)
reade verum.*

THE HISTORY OF THE
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Penny wheate nige Bread

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